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A RECORDED CRIME.

COMPLETE HISTORY OF THE WICHERT & GARDINER STRIKE.

Culmination of an Act of Treason—Patriotism and the Part It Played—Selling Out the Workers to Retain a Job. The Financial Statement,

In submitting my report of the strike of the shoemakers of the Wichert & Gardner factory against the action of the Independent Union, whose officers signed an agreement allowing the firm to deduct 5 per cent. from the wages of the employees, as a guarantee that they would not strike for the space of one year, it will be necessary to point out a few things that led up to the organization of this so-called Independent Shoeworkers' Union, and their disgraceful action against the wage workers of Wichert & Gardner's shoe factory.

On May 8, 1898, the Convention of the General Council of Shoeworkers, D. A. 7, of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, decided that no members of the local alliances attached to the Council would be allowed to accept contracts in any shape, manner or form, or to agree to furnish any parts to the machines owned by the employer. The reason for this action was that in several shops under the jurisdction of the Council contracts for the different branches of the work were given into the hands of one man, and he, in turn, hired his own help to do the work. In many cases the contractor employed boys to do a man's work, and paid wages far below the rate the boss would have to pay if he hired all the help directly.

This action caused some of the members of the locals of the Council, who were contractors themselves, to have a bitter feling against the Council, and they proceeded to cast about in their minds for some means whereby a division could be made within the ranks, as at that time the General Council had New York and vicinity pretty well organized.

On May 16, 1898, owing to the action of Chief McCullough in stopping the parade of the Socialist Labor Party on May 1, an indignation meeting was held in Cooper Union, and among the speakers was one Charles Furman, who has since Kangarooed. During his remarks he said that the sailors on the battleship Maine, which had been blown up in the Havana Harbor on February 15, had only met their just fate; that they had gone there to do murder, but had been murdered themselves, and that the Socialists had no sympathy for them. The next day an article appeared in the New York "Press," giving an account of the meeting, and stating that among the speakers were Lucien Sanial and Daniel De Leon, who, during their remarks, said "That Spain had been the friend of Labor; that the Socialists had no sympathy with the outcry about the Maine disaster; that the men on board the Maine had gone forth to do murder and their death at that time only prevented the more wholesale murder that would have followed; and that these were the sentiments of the Socialist Labor Party."

One of the members in Weil's factory brought the paper into the shop and showed it around among the others. Some did not pay much attention to it, others said they did no like it, but no one took it seriously until it reached Phillip Duckfield, a member of the Council, and who held the contract for cleaning shoes in Weil's factory. He immediately seized upon this as a means of dissension, and left his bench and went among the employees and told them that they belonged to an un-American union when they belonged to the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, and that he, for one, would not stay in it any longer. (According to resolution of the Council he would have to give up his contract when the same expired, and would not any longer be enabled to enrich himself by hiring boys to do men's work and pay them half price.) That De Leon and Sanial were the head of the Socialist movement, and when the Party backed up such remarks, it was time for the American people to get out.

A meeting of the employees of Weil's shop was then called, and a committee was appointed to see Comrade De Leon and ask him if he had made the remarks attributed to him in the "Press." On this committee were Arlington Smith, who was the vice-president of the General Council, Chas. Lavin and George Hermann. They called on Comrade De Leon, and he told them that the statement in the "Press" was absolutely false, that neither himself nor Comrade Sanial had made any such remarks, and that such remarks were not the sentiment of the Socialist Labor Party.

Comrade De Leon's answer did not satisfy Smith, and on leaving him he went to police headquarters for a typewritten copy of the stenographer's report of the meeting, but owing to some delay he did not get it.

Another indignation meeting of Weil's shop was then called, and notwithstanding the committee reported that they had seen Comrade De Leon, and that he had denied that the statement had been made by either himself or Comrade Sanial, they did not choose to be [illegible] (as there are quite a number of contractors in that shop), and decided that they would not belong to the un-American Socialists any longer, and decided to have an independent union. The employees of Weil's shop were all members of Local Alliances 298 and 2394, and they concocted a scheme to capture the two locals. All the members were instructed to attend the next meeting of each local, and vote to withdraw from the General Council and the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance. They thought they were sure to be in the majority, and that it would be an easy matter to carry the motion to withdraw from the Alliance. But they counted without their host. The loyal shoeworkers of the Alliance were on hand, and the result was that instead of capturing the locals, they were expelled for traitorous conduct to the Alliance. At the meeting of the Council a few days later, Smith and Duckfield were expelled from the Executive Board of D. A. 7.

Arlington Smith and Philip Duckfield were the main movers in this fight against the Alliance. Duckfield's position has been explained. If he continued to be a member of the Council he would have to give up his contract and would be unable to be a little boss any longer. Smith explained that the reason that he took such an active part in the fight was because of his patriotic feeling for his country. He thought that the Socialist Labor Party was possessed of an un-American spirit, and he therefore did not wish to belong to a Socialist union. Notwithstanding his high American spirit, this same Arlington Smith joined an organized expedition, that is usually known as the Cormorants, whose aim and purpose was to follow in the wake of the American army and buy up property and everything else in sight for a mere song, by taking advantage of the disturbed conditions. But the only reason that Smith did not go to Cuba was because the Associated Press got on to the scheme and it became exposed to such an extent that it was abandoned.

From this element sprung the Independent Shoeworkers Union. They took in as members men who have been known to scab in every strike for the past sixteen years in different strikes, all the sore heads, and suspended and expelled members of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance.

They organized Wichert's shop in 1899, and the employees struck for an advance in wages. The strike was settled on a compromise, Smith acting for the union. When the employees returned to work, they found that the wage scale signed by Smith was for lower prices than they had been receiving before they struck. Smith was sent for and the original price-list which had been read before the shop's crew and which Smith stated Wichert was ready to sign, was asked for. Smith said at first that he had mislaid it, and later, that he had destroyed it. The shoemakers then refused to go to work unless they received the advance called for in the original price-list. Wichert, being pushed for his work at the time, agreed to pay the price the men asked for, and they went back to work.

In the agreement signed in the following year (1900) a clause was inserted to the effect that all grievances that could not be adjusted between the employer and the employees were to be submitted to arbitration, and the scale of prices agreed on by the arbitration committee was so low that the men refused to work under them, as the reduction would amount to from six to eight dollars per week. A new scale of prices was demanded by the men, and the firm rather than have a strike just at that time, capitulated, although Smith said the men were wrong.

After this matter was settled, Wichert told the leaders of the Independent union, some of whom hold high-priced positions in his factory, that they were foolish to be bothering with these Dagos, Sheenies, and others whom he considers are not white men, and they (the Independent officers) should do something to put a stop to this continual striking.

In February, 1901, when Smith and Wichert met to talk over a new agreement for the ensuing year Wichert suggested the five per cent clause, but Smith and Griffin told the shop's crew that they would not stand for such a proposition. A few days afterward, Wichert and Gardiner and their lawyer; Smith Griffin and their lawyer, met in the Astor House, New York, and they wined and dined, and finally came to the conclusion that the five per cent clause was the best thing that could be done for the employees of Wichert and Gardiner's factory. On Saturday, February 16th, another shop meeting was held, and Smith then spoke highly in favor of the five per cent deduction clause, and told the employees that they would all have bank accounts at the end of the year. The agreement was then read in English, and when the Italian interpreter asked the privilege of explaining it to the Italians in their own language, he was told to sit down. The Poles and Hungarians who wanted it interpreted to them were treated in the same manner. The vote was then taken, and declared carried, one voting against. The majority, i. e., the Hungarians, Poles, Italians, and Hebrews, knowing nothing about it, did not vote at all. On Tuesday morning, February 19th, a committee of the shoemakers of Wichert and Gardner's called at my residence and requested me to call a meeting of the shoeworkers of New York and vicinity, and invite Wichert's shop's crew, and explain to them the great injustice of the agreement signed by the officers of the Independent union. In accordance with this request a meeting was called for Wednesday evening, February 20th, at Emich's Hall, the headquarters of the Independent union. On the night of this meeting about 300 shoeworkers attended, and they were addressed by Comrades McDonald, Keep, Cianfarra, Rothkopf, and myself. The five per cent scheme of the Independent union officers was thoroughly exposed. Arlington Smith and Phillip

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LESSONS OF THE COMMUNE

A DEFEAT FROM WHICH WE DRAW INSPIRATION FOR THE FUTURE.

The Butchers in Paris Are Typical of Capitalist Brutality—Cause For the Failure.—The Awakening of the Working Class.

(Speech delivered March 18th at Cleveland by Charles Corregan, of Syracuse, New York.)

While it is meet that we should assemble to commemorate the deeds of our heroic dead, we should not give way to idle boast, to vain repinings or to fulsome praise. Until the ideals for which the Communards struggled and suffered have been incorporated into our social system, or have been rejected forever, the time for eulogy and praise has not arrived. But for us who love the cause they loved, for us who must carry on the work for which they so nobly perished, it is proper that we should assemble together, to draw new inspiration and zeal from their example, and to profit by the experience of the humble toilers of Paris, who strove to found a government fit for humanity to live under.

The time is long since passed when revolutions were attributed to the ill-will or activity of a few agitators. Behind a social convulsion it is known there must be some social want which is prevented by worn-out institutions from satisfying itself. There must be a conservative governing class who, refusing to concede anything, constrains every honest man to become a revolutionist in order that the aspirations of his mind and heart may be realized. All down the history of the past, the great mass of humanity—the workers—have struggled and contended for freedom. They were first slaves, then serfs, and then hirelings. From slavery and serfdom they emancipated themselves; and the revolutions of over a hundred years have witnessed of over a hundred years have witnesses their desperate efforts to free themselves from the yoke of hire, to become free producers and masters of the full fruits of their labor. But the tyrannical domination of the master class is based upon private property, and so long as labor is not the basis of human intercourse, so long as the fruits of labor are not the basis of property, the galling yoke of hire must remain on the necks of the working class.

The great French revolution of 1789 seemed to give promise of freedom for the toilers, but the poor workmen who manned the barricades, who perished in the streets, and in the massacres, were not in control. No matter how fine the phrases about liberty, equality and fraternity, the class that directed the revolution were for private property, and when the convulsion was over the workers found themselves in practically the same condition as before. A change for masters, had been made the commercial class for the aristocrats, but the workers were still hirelings. For a time their aspirations were stilled as they trod the path of glory behind the triumphal car of Napoleon; but when the empire went down on the field of Waterloo, the battle for freedom was again continued in the revolutions which followed in quick succession until the final triumph of Napoleon III., the representative of the property-holding class. From that time the aspirations of the toilers were crushed with iron hand. Then began an era of shoddy splendor, of all-penetrating corruption, of wanton suppression, which finally threatened the ruin of France and compelled Napoleon, in a desperate attempt to save his rotten rule, to plunge his country, altogether unprepared, into a war with a people whose armies had been trained and disciplined by the greatest strategist of his time. The inevitable defeat at Sedan was followed by a revolution which gave the Empire its parting kick, and established, provisionally, a Republic. The Germans were in full march to Paris, and the government in the hands of the bourgoisie sought to capitulate, but the workers were mad for war to the knife. A four months siege, during which the efforts of the defenders were frittered away by the incapacity and treachery of the government of the national defence, ended in capitulation to the German army, of whom the bourgoisie were less in fear than of the awakened and armed working class, which threatened their continued rule. Hardly had peace with the Germans been declared than Theirs and his ministers set about their measures for the disarmament of the popular force in Paris. Orders were secretly given for the seizure of 250 cannon at Montmartre, and at 3 o'clock on the morning of March 18th, 1871, a surprise was executed by a couple of brigades of the regular army. But the men and women of Paris rose en masse to repel the treachery of their bourgeois rulers, and before night the red flag of the proletarian revolt waved from the public buildings and forts of Paris. An election was hastily called, and a government formed, and Paris passed into the hands of the Commune. Many leaders in that government were followers of Marx, the International took a prominent part in its organization; but the majority were still those who had something to lose in the field of private property, and would not lay the axe at the root of slavery. Neither did the industrial development warrant the hope of victory. The trifling, hesitating, and confusing action of the leaders of the

(Continued on page 2.)

LICKED AGAIN.

Kangaroos Got Another Walloping in Court.

A case of long standing was decided March 22 in favor of the Socialist Labor Party. The 34th and 35th Assembly District organization of the S. L. P. had $190.80 in bank under the name of three trustees. At the time the Kangaroos were expelled from the Party, July, 1899, it happened that one of the three trustees was of their stripe and he embargoed the money, claiming it belonged to the Kangaroo organization. An involved litigation followed, that came to end yesterday by the Kangaroo pretensions of being the "S. L. P." being thrown down and out. Judgment was given for the S. L. P.

"VOLKSZEITUNG" RUNS AMUCK.

It Issues Arrest Papers Ahead of Time Against Party Members.

With characteristic disingenuousness on Thursday, March 21st the "Volkszeitung" published a report, in connection with the litigation which it initiated against the Party, that was intended to convey to its readers a false impression. The report justifies the construction that the case recently tried before Mr. Justice O'Gorman was decided in the "Volkszeitung's" favor, and that the four defendants have to pay $250 each. This is all false. What has happened is this:

After holding an order of arrest for alleged contempt of court against the four party members, who are made defendants, for over a year, and after having in this interval tried every trick to loot the Party and failed, the "Volkszeitung," now at the end of its tether and finding its character wholly gone with the Coler and Carnegie episode, issued an order of arrest to the Sheriff demanding the arrest of the four comrades upon the order in contempt issued by Mr. Justice Truax over one year ago. This order holds four comrades—Kuhn, Sanial, Murphy and Kinneally—jointly liable in $250 or imprisonment.

Of course the "Volkszeitung" knows that these comrades are all poor workingmen, and are unable to pay the $250. Its only object can be to annoy by an arrest that anyhow could not be long, in view of the comrades' poverty. Whether the "Volkszeitung's" bankruptcy has gone so far that the paper is gone crazy for money and imagines it can get some this way, or whether the paper is looney enough to imagine that monies contributed for the DAILY PEOPLE will be appropriated by the DAILY PEOPLE to help keep the dying "Volkszeitung's" head above water, we know not, and care not. It is also possible that the paper is daft with rage at its failure to pocket the Party and do business with it.

It is enough to say that the impetuosity of the "Volkszeitung" to get the comrades in jail led it to issue the arrest papers to the Sheriff thirty days ahead of the time fixed by the order itself, and, moreover, to take this measure when the decision of the case itself is still pending in court.

The comrades are at large. The developments of this flash in the pan by the "Volkszeitung" will be reported as they occur.

Public Office Under Capitalism.

DULUTH, Minn., March 24.—As a result of the investigation into the county affairs and finances, which have suffered from official coruption, the Grand Jury has indicted overseer of the Poor Farm, Rockwell, Commissioner Berg and recommends the speedy removal of these men; also Fire Commissioner Abrahamson, charging them to be corrupt and absolutely unfit for the handling of public money. Rockwell is charged with stealing food and property that was intended for the poor. Democratic Alderman Trevillion was also indicted for charging exorbitant prices for inferior groceries. Republican Mayor Hugo, and Chief of Police Crandall, were severely criticised for allowing gambling joints to operate in the city.

The investigattion brings out a scandalous state of affairs. Stealing, boodling, and corruption in general seems to be the order of the day with the Republican and Democratic office holders.

Each indictment handed down implicates erstwhile "respectable' 'citizens. R. H. Harris, real estate shark, is held for appropriating money given him for investment. The entire county is wroth, while the "tax-payers" are particularly wild. In spite of the snare of capitalist politics, that "the workingman pays the taxes," the workingmen seem to concern themselves but little, simply because not being property holders, therefore not tax-payers, they naturally have no interest in the scandal.

Not until the Socialist Labor Party puts to an end this rotten system will a clean public administration prevail, and the workers be benefited.

To Meet Trust Competition.

EDINBURGH, March 24.—The Scottish and North England steel makers are negotiating with the object of sustaining the present prices, with a view to competition with the American Steel Trust. The Scotch steel makers claim to have full orders.

CONDITIONS IN SAN PEDRO

ITS LUMBER AND SHIPPING INDUSTRIES AND THE WORKERS THEREIN.

Low Wages, Hard Labor, and Unsteady Work the Workers' Lot—Their Experience in the Pure and Simple Millmen's Union—Sturdy S. T. & L. A. Action.

SAN PEDRO, Cal., March 19.—As the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE are extensively read in all parts of the United States, it will be well for the benefit of those who are not familiar with this part of the country, to give an idea of the industrial conditions here. San Pedro is a little seaport town (population 1,800), situated twenty-three miles from Los Angeles. It is a "moss-back" town, from a capitalist or business point of view.

Practically the only industry of the place is the lumber business, several large companies having yards here. The lumber is shipped here in steam schooners and sailing vessels from the North.

The work of unloading the lumber from the vessels and handling it in the yards is the hardest kind of work, and the men employed in the yards receive only $2 per day, and do not have steady work.

The workingmen, numerically, are stronger here than in most towns of California, and if they understood their class interests, and organized accordingly, both economically and politically, in the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance and the Socialist Labor Party, they could control the town, and get "something now," while carrying on the fight for the conquest of the political power in the State and Nation and the emancipation of our class from wage-slavery. But not clearly undestanding the significance of the class struggle going on between their class and their exploiters, and consequently not knowing the difference between a bona fide labor organization and a capitalist one, and not recognizing a henchman of the capitalist class when he appears before them under the name of labor, they were organized to be buncoed into voting on election day for their exploiters, or their stool pigeons, under the name of "friends of labor." This is how it happened:

On March 5th, the millmen were organized into the old style, back number pure and simple trades union and attached to that fakir-led capitalist organization known as the American Federation of Labor. The same evening the long shoremen and lumbermen organized and were "jellied" into attaching themselves also to that bogus labor organization, run by the pullers-in for the capitalist class.

At the latter meeting, after stating the object for which the meeting was called, the chairman called on those present to state their views on organization.

After some others had spoken, Comrade Muhlberg took the floor, and in plain, straight-forward language spoke in favor of organizing, but insisted on organizing on sound principles, and pointed out the corruption in the pure and simple union and the A. F. of L., with their high dues, big treasuries, high salaries for the officials, and soft snaps for strike committees, etc. He was interrupted by one or two present, who tried to prevent him from speaking. The chairman, instead of calling the disturbers to order, allowed his prejudice to control his actions and prevented the comrade from finishing his speech.

The chairman then called upon others to speak, and after several had spoken, I asked for, and was given the floor, and spoke of the necessity of organizing all labor, skilled and unskilled, on the basis of their class interests, in the New Trades Union; stated that politics was in every pure and simple trades union in the country—capitalist politics—and the thing to do was to keep capitalist politics out by organizing with nothing but straight working class politics in the union—to organize under the banner of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance; that they would then have the support of the political party of the working class, the Socialist Labor Party.

I also pointed out, in unmistakable language, backed up by facts, that the pure and simple trades union and the A. F. of L. had become corrupt concerns, officered and led by traitors to the working class, stating that Sammy Gompers president of the Fakiration of Labor, had a son holding a government job at Washington through the political pull of his father, who received this political favor as a reward for buncoing the working class into upholding and voting into power their capitalist exploiters; called attention to the switchmen's strike in Buffalo a few years ago, where the "Friend of Labor" Governor, voted into office by the working class, sent 10,000 troops to Buffalo to shoot the strikers and help the railroad capitalists break the ten hour law, which the switchmen went on strike to enforce, thus showing the necessity of the working class being organized into a trades union recognizing working class politics and into a political party of their own class and voting themselves into control of the law making and law-enforcing power, and also voting themselves "behind" the guns.

I referred to the action of the pure and simple unions and the A. F. of L. in sending lobbying committees to state legislatures and the national congress to beg from and make bargains with capitalist politicians for legislation favorable to labor, the members of such junketing committees getting big pay for such contemptible work at the expense of the rank and file, and also "getting something now" for themselves from the politicians; pointed out that all legislation was class legislation, and that labor laws that were passed were not enforced and were declared unconstitutional because the capitalist class were in control of the government, and naturally used their political power to maintain their class interests and supremacy; that the working class were helpless without the political power in their hands.

I also pointed out the danger of rushing into hasty and ill-advised strikes, stating that the New Trades Union, the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance was slow in going into strikes, but was organized to carry the class struggle—the strike—to the ballot box, not only to "get something now" for the rank and file, but to emancipate our clas from wage-slavery.

I wound up by warning them against the A. F. of L., and calling on them to join the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance.

After I had finished speaking a motion was made and seconded to adjourn. One of the longshoremen made the statement that a speaker would arrive shortly to address them. The chairman refused to put the motion, even after being told a motion to adjourn was always in order.

Comrade Muhlberg rose and demanded that the chairman put the motion. While this controversy was going on Jack Ince, organizer of the Fakiration of Labor, arrived and immediately began to make a speech on parliamentary law. The chairman finally yielded and put the motion which was voted down.

A motion was then made and carried that all those who had not signed the roll leave the hall, and quite a number got up and began to leave. Parliamentarian Ince immediately jumped up and called to them to come back, saying he wanted to "talk" to them. Comrade Muhlberg rose to a point of order, and remarked that Ince, who had been teaching them rules of order, should observe them himself. At this, the organizer of the Fakiration of Labor got "excited," started down towards Comrade Muhlberg and yelled that he (Muhlberg) was not a workingman.

Comrade Muhlberg (who is a sailor and works along shore when not at sea) asked Ince if "he" was a workingman. The "labor lieutenant" of the capitalist class then started in to tell those present how "many kinds of a workingman" he was. Jack Ince turned out to be a "Jack" of all trades, and admitted later on that he was receiving a salary for the kind of "work" he was doing at present, although he tried to convince the assembled workingmen that his "heart bled for them," etc. Finally, one of the men who was leaving the hall and who had been asked by Ince to remain, with proper respect for the observance of parliamentary rules, refused to remain unless the motion to exclude those from the hall who had not signed the roll, was rescinded. Whereupon, after some wrangling, the motion was rescinded, and "Jack, the Parliamentarian" had to acknowledge that the "cranky Socialist Labor Party" man was right in his point of order.

Then the organizer of the great Fakiration of Labor, the "Jack" of all trades, who only slept for four hours a night because of his "devotion to the cause," proceeded to make a speech, but did not say anything. It was the same old sale, stereotyped talk of the labor fakir. One would suppose that he had been dead fifty years and just woke up. Ignorance of economics and the craftiness which characterizes the misleaders of the working class, were plainly visible in all his talk. He took up a large part of his time in repeating over and over again what a "grand" organization the A. F. of L. was, but he did not state what it had done for the workers or give any good reason why they should attach themselves to it.

The greater part of his wind was devoted to puffing up Jack Ince (himself), telling those present what a "fine man" he was; the sacrifices he had made to acquire his wonderful(!!) education; "Little Jack Ince" was a "poor little boy," who had to work long hours and had no chance to go to school; "all that he knew"(!!) he learned at "night school"; his heart was in the labor movement; on account of his devotion to "the cause" he did not get four hours' sleep out of the twenty-four, etc. (ad nauseum).

Not one word did he say about labor-displacing machinery wiping out skilled labor and throwing out the unskilled workers, the concentration of industry into gigantic national organizations, and as a consequence still further increasing the army of the unemployed, the exploitation of the workers under the wage system, nor of the relation of politics to the labor question.

The labor fakir instinctively avoids all discussion on these subjects. He played for the "soft" spot in the workers' hearts; talked about brotherly love, told them how much he loved them; that the great Fakiration of Labor was the "grandest thing that ever was" and had "one million eight hundred thousand members" (a labor fakir was never known to lie), and called upon the lumbermen to join it. A motion to that effect was put and carried.

The representatives of the Socalist Trade & Labor Alliance and the Socialist Labor Party do not ask the workers to take them on faith. We call upon the workers to investigate our statements and our principles which we put before them.

TOM JOHNSON'S AMBITION.

HE IS TO TRY FOR THE CLEVELAND MAYORALITY.

Much Interest in His Candidacy—A Possible Presidential Nominee to Succeed Bryan—Has the Support of Social Democrats.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—No local election of recent years has attracted so much attention at the hands of politicians of national repute as that which is to occur in the city of Cleveland on the first Monday in April. Tom L. Johnson, single taxer, street railway magnate, steel mill owner and general exploiter of the theories of the late Henry George, is the democratic candidate for Mayor. Speaking off hand, a majority of the politicians seem to think that it is possible that Johnson has enough backing among his fellow capitalists to win out.

Because of that they are taking such a great interest in what would ordinarily be considered merely a local contest. If Johnson wins, it means that he will be a big factor in the Presidential contest in 1904. His friends so understands it, and as they cannot figure out a defeat for him, they are almost as well satisfied now as if the Hon. Tom Loftin were already the democratic candidate for President. Out in Ohio the impression seems to prevail that Johnson's plan is to try for the Senate in case he is elected Mayor, but that is not the understanding here. Johnson is not aiming for an half-way station. Even at Kansas City last summer it was well understood that Johnson aspired to lead the Democratic party in 1904, and, therefore, the idea that he wants to bury himself in the Senate is scouted by those who have talked with him recently. Johnson gave Bryan as hearty support in 1896 and 1900 as he could in view of the fact that he didn't believe in any of the Bryan theories, so as not to aleniate that wing of the party which is willing to swear that the Nebraska statesman is a demi-god, but, for a consideration, would admit that Johnson might become one.

Johnson figures, so his friends declare, that the latest opposition to Bryan, which was strongly indicated at Kansas City, will be in full blast at the convention of 1904, and that the delegates having tired of Bryanism, will gladly go to the other extreme, which is Johnsonism. Therefore, if the paradoxical Johnson succeeds in Cleveland, his friends will regard the campaign for the Presidential nomination as being well under way. Johnson will not be a candidate for the Senate for the simple reason that John R. McLean covets that office, and Johnson, if McLean will support his Presidential aspirations, is perfectly willing to make a bargain with the Cincinnati statesman which will redound to the benefit of both. He is also willing to make a bargain with Colonel James Kilbourne, of Columbus, whereby the latter may be made the nominee of the party for the office of Governor. Nobody believes, however, that Johnson and McLean will work very hard for the election of Kilbourne, for such an event would overshadow them both. But they are perfectly willing that the Columbus millionaire shall go into the campaign against Governor Nash this fall and spend his money on the Gubernatorial fight while they lay plans to capture the Legislature so that McLean may succeed Foraker. In fact, it will probably be better for them if they see to it that Kilbourne is defeated by a good majority. Defeat for the Columbus millionaire would serve to emphasize the "popularity" of Johnson, who was elected Mayor of Cleveland, and of McLean, who has carried the Legislature. Of course, this is a cold blooded plan with regard to Kilbourne, but then the Colonel is supposed to be old enough to look out for himself.

With these ends in view, Johnson is carefully nursing the "labor vote," and is paying quite a little attention to the Social Democracy. The Social Democracy would have more attention paid to it were it not for the fact that last campaign they did not deliver the goods, for the simple reason that they had none to deliver. In Cleveland they have about a dozen men who figure in the trades unions, and in order to get there, the party is to receive a little pap.

Johnson claims that he has the Social Democrats solid, and that they will assist him to become Mayor. Though he will not run as a single taxer, his veiws on that subject are so well known that the Social Democrats, who are, in many cases, single taxers, will rush to his support.

Prisoner Observed His Sabbath.

TAMPA, Fla., March 25.—Frank Hart, of Battle Creek, Mich., who was on the street gang doing time for vagrancy, refused to work on Saturday, saying that he was a Seventh Day Adventist and would not work on his sabbath. He offered to serve one day overtime rather than work on his sabbath. W. D. Green, overseer of the gang kicked and beat him, it is alleged, and then had him tied by the thumbs and raised from the ground at a telephone pole. A large crowd gathered which protested against this cruelty and finally threatened the officer, and Hart was released. Green has been suspended and will be prosecuted, it is said for cruelty to prisoners. Hart threatens suit for $10,000 damages.

A TRUST DARLING

AND HIS OPINION ON THE SUBJECT OF HIS WORK.

James B. Dill, Legal Adviser of the New Steel Trust, Rises to Say few a Words. An Example of Capitalist Ignorance.

The "American Banker" of last month contains an article by James B. Dill, upon "Business Principles and Legal Theories," which occupies less than a page of the publication, and yet he holds it is a complete answer to all anti-trust agitation and legislation.

Mr. Dill is the gentleman who is looked upon as one of the foremost corporation lawyers in the United States, and is in the service of J. Pierpont Morgan, and other big magnates, he having within a fortnight (in conjunction with Sullivan & Cromwell, Col. John J. McCook, and Francis Lynde Stetson—who, by the way, is one of former President Cleveland's warmest friends), carried through to a successful issue the king of all trusts—the recently formed $1,100,000,000 steel combine, for which he is said to have received as a fee something like $500,000.

When so able a lawyer takes pen in hands, and his views appear in print, the financial district sends forth a sigh of relief for their champion, "Jim" Dill, is again instructing the people in the art of preservation of monopolies, and every one of them sees to it that his effusion receives wide circulation, particularly through the states where the Legislative bodies have attempted to curb the "monster" trust, by such sops as anti-trust laws, etc., etc., etc.

Every member of the Socialist Labor Party should read this article, that they may keep in touch with such a lofty mind on the economic side of society as this "Blackstone and Kent" rolled into one is capable of exposing to the light when the occasion demands it.

We quote two paragraphs: "The closing years of the century just passed witnessed the triumph of business principles over theories, legar and otherwise, in the great industrial movement. In the face of hostile public opinion, in spite of drastic legislation, in the teeth of adverse decisions of the courts, the business movement of the formation of the great industrial combinations proceeded and grew apace. Like the force that freed this country from slavery, that gave us our system of railroads, created our National banks, and placed us upon a sound gold currency, the industrial movement went forward in spite of the theorist, in spite of the lawyer, in the face of the legislature and the courts.

"The dangers of inflation and the maturing of stocks which threatened the country, were checked by the actions of a few business men in charge of a few financial institutions, who announced that certain kinds of industrials were not to be considered bankable collateral. The business man individually said:

"'In certain kinds of industrials I will not invest,' and forthwith the reckless promoter, the unwise financier and the industrial speculator ceased to manufacture so-called 'industrial securities,' their occupation was gone because there was no market for their products. So the industrial movement—the business movement—proved mightier than legal, legislative and judicial theories. It proved stronger than legislaturers, more powerful than governments and overruled the decision of judges, because it was a business movement."

The class conscious workingman, after reading this famous lawyer, at the beginning of the Twentieth century has only to forget that Karl Marx and Frederick Engels ever lived. For does not the all powerful intellect of "Jim" Dill tell us that, despite all opposition, it was but natural a combination of capitalists should merge, abolish competition and form what is known to-day as a trust?

He goes on record as saying "not even the courts, with their adverse decisions, could stop the evolution of the capitalist system," which, he points out, brooks no opposition, but, on the contrary, driven, as he puts it, "by a great and mighty force, grows apace, and ends in a system of society where we would see (as he means, but does not say so) possibly 150 trusts on one side and the great mass of people on the other."

Again for this lucid and clear-cut explanation we should bare our heads and with one voice cry aloud that the populace may hear thereof, Yea! a Daniel has arisen among you whose wise and learned predictions are something like fifty years behind in the wake of the Fathers of Revolutionary Socialism.

However, it is not my purpose to dissect the article of Mr. Dill, for any Socialist, well grounded in the principles of Socialism, can cut deep into the bowels of the gentleman's effusion—and carve it to atoms.

But, there is one thing more than another I want to bring home to every Party member who is abroad for converts, and it is this: Do not become discouraged when your shopmate or fellow-workers do not quickly grasp our truths, for the writer can state that the most stupid members of our class are "not in it," to use a vulgarism, with the intellectual chevalier d'industrie—which character Mr. Dill tries so ably to portray, and in which he is so well assisted by the class that only has for its function the overflowing of sewers, and the pollution of rivers.

It is therefore the upset duty of every class-conscious proletarian to work as never before, spurred on by the fact that we have for opponents such weaklings, as the man of whom this article treats, and who is spoken of as one of their ablest mouthpieces.

Woe unto them, for the day when the worker shall be rewarded with the full product of his toil is near at hand, and the very foundation of the system under which they robbed and plundered our class is tottering and must soon disappear like ancient Greece.

Speed that day, comrades.

CLAUDIUS.

Brooklyn, March 19, 1901.

A RECORDED CRIME.

(Continued from page 1.)

Duckfield were given the privilege of the floor to explain their position, which explanation was such a very poor one, that it got a very poor reception, with the exception of a few of their blind followers who gave a few weak cheers and then they all run away. On Thursday, February 21st, the employees of Wichert and Gardiner held a special meeting, and having had their eyes opened to what the officers of the Independent union were trying to do with them, they demanded a thorough explanation of the agreement, and when this was refused them, the meeting broke up in a row. On Saturday, the 23d, the Grievance Committee of the shop went from one employe to another and tried to get them to sign the agreement individually. The shoemakers, thirty-two machine men and a number of the employees of the cutting and fitting rooms, refused to sign. When they received their pay, the five per cent was taken out. On Monday morning, February 25th, Griffin and the other members of the Grievance Committee of the shop, after threatening the machine men, cutters and fitters with discharge if they would not sign the agreement, succeeded in getting them to put their signatures to the document. But with the shoemakers they did not have such an easy hing. They all reported for work on Monday morning, but refused to start in unless the 5 per cent. clause in the agreement would be stricken out. Wichert came up to talk to the men, and in his usual bulldozing way, told them that if they did not want to sign the agrement they could go to he office and get their money, and take their tools out of the factory. At this the men all walked out. They numbered about 160. About noon time I received a telephone to go over to their meeting, but having some other business on hand, I was unable to go there until late in the afternoon.

When I arrived at the strikers' headquarters they called the meeting to order, and decided to remain out, and requested me to assist them in conducting the strike.

During this strike all kinds of schemes were worked to try to break the ranks. At first the firm sent a letter stating that if the strikers did not return to work by Wednesday, Februrary 27, at noon, they would all be discharged. Then the Independent Union sent each man a letter threatening expulsion and depriving them of ALL THE BENEFITS OF THE UNION, if they did not return by Wednesday, February 27, and they (the union) would at once proced to fill their places. But this did not frighten the strikers. The Independent Union then sent its officers to Philadelphia and the East, and tried to collect men to fill the places of the strikers. At Philadelphia they succeeded in getting about 15 men, but on their arrival in New York they came direct to the strikers' headquarters to hear their side before going into the factory; they requested a committee of the Independent Union to accompany them to the strikers' meeting. The strikers explained their side of the case and proved to the satisfaction of the Philadelphia shoeworkers that the officers of the Independent Union were wrong and the strikers were right. On Tuesday evening, February 26, the Goodyear Turn and Welt Shoeworkers, L. A. 2394, held a mass meeting at Park Palace Hall and denounced the action of the Independent Union, and promised moral and financial assistance to the strikers. On Friday, March 1, a committee of the strikers visited the Cutters' Union (also an independent), to explain the cause of the strike, but they were refused admission on the grounds that the Cutters' Union did not care to interfere in the strike. This cowardly stand was rather a surprise to a number of the cutters who were absent from that meeting, but when one understands that this Cutters' Union has been organized by the pure and simple Central Labor Union of Brooklyn, and that the officers of this Central Labor Union were advising them to establish a sick and death benefit on the night on which the committee of strikers called, it is no surprise.

The next move of the officers of the Independent Union was to get some shoemakers who had formerly scabbed it on them in Strohbeck's factory (and in which all the employees of Wichert's, the strikers included, had paid ten per cent of their wages for the support of those who came out of Strohbeck's factory), to leave their positions and go in to Wichert's to work. Then officers of the Independent Union went to the landlords and grocery men where the strikers lived and dealt, and tried to have the landlords put the strikers on the sidewalk if they did not go to work, and tried to have the grocery men refuse to give the strikers any credit. The next move was to send the foremen and girls around among the families of the strikers and tried to get the wives of the strikers to prevail on them to go back to work. Not being successful in this move they tried to get the strikers drunk and bribe them. For twenty-two days the strikers stood firm and everything pointed to a successful termination of the strike in favor of the strikers, when on Monday, March 18th, the Italian secretary of the strike, without the knowledge of the other strikers, held a conference with his countrymen and they decided to go to work the following morning. Not caring to see a stampede, I immediately called the meeting to order on being informed of the action of the Italian strikers and told the other strikers what they had decided to do. It was then decided to send a committee to the factory to see what arrangements could be made for a settlement. This Committee saw the superintendent, and he told them they could return to work provided they paid the five per cent and retained their membership in the Independent Union. The next morning all the strikers assembled and voted to declare the strike off, as it was impossible to stand out any longer.

Thus it will be seen that what could not be accomplished by force, was accomplished by fraud. The Independent Union, with its traitor officers had in the first place sold out the men, and then they proceeded to bribe the Italian secretary in order that he might influence his countrymen to return to work.

In the strike there was much lost, and much gained. A precedent has been established in the five per cent reduction that means a new whip for the masters of the working class. The persons who gave that whip into the hands of the capitalist class are the officers of the Independent Union.

The gain has been in this way:—The Independent Union has placed itself on record as being an enemy of the working class, has placed itself in a position where it can be gotten at by the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance.

During the strike, only one paper in New York recorded the fight being made by the working class. That paper was the DAILY PEOPLE. The Social Democrats, and especially the Kangaroos, did all that lay in their power to break the strike, and they used all their efforts to fill the shop with scabs. In this they were not successful. It was not until an officer in the ranks of the strikers was bribed that anything could be done, and the extent of that work remains to be seen.

Financial Report of the Strike.

Custom shop, 29th street, N. Y. ...	$6.50
Custom shop, 285 8th ave., N. Y.	3.15
Custom shop, 291 8th ave. ...	3.10
Wm. Lanes' shoe factory ...	3.50
Hungarian Socialist Club ...	10.00
List No. 8 collected in Brooklyn..	2.50
List collected at 39 Lorimer street, Brooklyn ...	1.00
Garsides' shop (1st list) ...	5.25
Cerny's shop, Brooklyn ...	7.60
Bay State factory, Brooklyn ...	.75
Collected in saloon ...	2.65
B. Cohen's shop, N. Y. ...	2.15
J. Cramer & Son's factory, Brooklyn, (1st list) ...	12.60
Collected by A. Gilhaus ...	3.30
Collected in Section New York, meeting ...	2.02
Thomas & Co.'s factory, Brooklyn	5.25
Damm, shop, N. Y. ...	6.00
E. C. Burt's shop, Brooklyn ...	4.70
John Cramer's shop, Brooklyn (2nd list) ...	10.00
List No. 30 collected from sympathizers ...	2.70
Garsides' factory, N. Y. (2nd list)	4.25
List collected by A. Barrett ...	1.25
American Tobacco Co. N. Y. ...	2.75
Commune Festival, Boston, Mass	21.25
M. Vankervoorde, Sloan, N. Y. ...	1.00
F. Bannon, Ansonia, Conn. ...	1.00
H. Ehrenpreis, N. Y. ...	1.00
C. Olson Boston, Mass ...	1.00
Arndt, Brooklyn, N. Y. ...	.50
Eugene Stratton ...	.50
Chas. Rathkopf ...	.50
E. Siff ...	1.00
Total ...	130.12
Expenses of strike ...	151.50

Brooklyn, March 23, 1900.

To whom this may concern:—

This is to certify that we have audited the accounts of the strike of the employees of Wichert & Gardiner's factory, and find the following to be correct:

Receipts ...	$130.12
Expenses ...	$151.50

Signed:

Adam Solomon, Adolph Wleeh, Manuel Sarmento, Gerardo Lapenno, Carmine Mutteo, Charley Limpanto, Michele Brigante, Guiseppe Vincenzo.

Strike Committee.

W. L. BROWER,
Gen. Sec., S. T. & L. A.

MITCHELL'S MISSION.

To Prove to the Companies That His Union Is Dollars and Cents in Their Pockets.

John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers is in town. He is here to see if the operators won't please recognize "his" union.

It is said no formal recognition of the union is likely at this time by the anthracite coal presidents, but their former position, that they would only deal with their own employees as individuals, is likely to be modified. The railroads are willing to take advantage of the union's power over its men, and its ability to enforce discipline in order to stop the many annoying small strikes which constantly occur in the mines from unforeseen circumstances and stop mine-working for a day or two.

These strikes occurring so frequently seriously interfere with the production of coal at the collieries, and the railroads are willing to have a general understanding with the officers of the United Mine Workers by which the stopping of the collieries, through these small strikes, can be prevented pending investigation of any complaints by the mine company's officers.

An officer of one of the anthracite coal roads discussing the question of the union being recognized by the railroads, said: "Of course, we cannot give the Miners' Union the recognition we give the Locomotive Engineers or the other railway brotherhoods. I suppose, however, that if Mr. Mitchell is able to prove to the railway presidents any marked beneficial results likely to follow recognition, he will get it in some form, if not now, in another year. The trouble with these agreements is that they bind the railways, but not the men. Now, if Mr. Mitchell can show his ability to discipline his men, to keep them at work, and to stop these petty strikes, which are all the while occurring, then the utility of his organization will be proven.

"His membership, however, is of a different class than that which makes up the railway brotherhoods. The Huns and others who make up so large a proportion of the order are ignorant, and cannot read, and are hard to manage. They do not want to stay in the union now and pay twenty-five cents or fifty cents a month unless they see some definite return for it. They do not care that the Miners' Union won the advance for them last fall, if they think they can keep it without paying their dues.

"Mr. Mitchell then will be satisfied if he can return and say he had some conferences and keep up his membership this way. On the other hand, if he has any disciplinary power over his men, the railways will be willing, I believe, to have some relations with his union, and to give formal recognition another year."

IN THE MORASS.

Kangaroos Sinking Deeper and Deeper In the Mire of Capitalist Corruption.

Last week, in an article in the DAILY PEOPLE, entitled "Two Years Later," it was shown how the logic of events would drive the Kangaroos deeper and deeper into the morass of turpitude; where they would inevitably perish. How correct was that forecast has been demonstrated during the last week by occurrences in Brooklyn, the strongaold of the Kangaroos. The revelations of the shameful and corrupt actions of that gang by our terrible weapon they so much hate and fear—the DAILY PEOPLE—has stirred up a part of the honorable element that had been duped by the brazen lies of the "Volkszeitung," and has also furnished an opportunity to the sensation-mongering sheets to get up articles about the development of "practical Socialists."

One of these papers, owned by that new "comrade," Coolie-Trader Hearst, —the "Morgen-Journal"—undertook to send a reporter to the office of the "Volkszeitung," and get their views on the matter. The interview, as it occurred, is reproduced here from the "Morgen Journal," literally as follows:

"The reporter found himself in the office of the 'Volkszeitung.' There Comrade Theodore Cuno expressed himself vigorously: 'What have you yellow fellows got to do with this matter, anyway? You only want to stir up things and make trouble. If you go to Alexander Jonas with your question you will be thrown out.'

"The reporter didn't want to take any chances, and met Jonas outside. There he was safer.

"'What do you think of the acceptance of Caraegie's contribution, Mr. Jonas?'

"'To tell the truth, I do not think it has been done yet. But I have, so to speak, only an office here, and no opinion. Ask Schlueter—he knows all about it.'

"Mr. Hermann Schlueter, the chief editor of the "Volkszeitung," in answer to the question, 'Is your faction against the acceptance of the Carnegie contribution?' said:

'I think so, and believe it ought not to be accepted. . . I will have a conference with the Lyceum Committee today and try to have this stand taken. The movement does not place itself in opposition to Carnegie personally, but is one of principle against the acceptance of any capitalist help whatsoever.'"

This interview has not been denied by the "Volkszeitung."

A reporter of the "Morgen-Journal" however, was admitted to the meeting of the Labor Lyceum Association which took place last Sunday, he being permitted to be present because as was stated, he had always written truthful reports (—but, as we think, because "Comrade" Hearst had showed himself very liberal in his contribution to the corruption fund.)

The interview is very interesting: it shows to perfection the hypocrisy of the "Volkszeitung" gang. Now there is Mr. Cuno, who thunders against the yellow colleagues: he is a man who, until he was discharged, wrote daily articles for one of these yellow papers, the "World," in order that he might have an extra income in addition to the $24 a week he receives from the "Volkszeitung." He it is who, as a member of the German Press Club, considers every evening lost in which he can't play "scat" with his saffron compeers.

And Jonas: to think of him as a man to "fire out a capitalist reporter!" He is the same cowardly slanderer and bitter enemy of De Leon, because the latter forced him to declare that he (Jonas) was a cowardly liar—as appears in the letter the "Honorable" Alexander Jonas had to write to reporter Steele of the New York "Herald," because he was afraid that De Leon would give him the treatment he deserved. Just read the answer of Jonas and you will see his own picture in it. It is a misfortune for this "thing" that it has but two shoulders.

And Schlueter: are we to think that this Editor-in-Chief of the "Volkszeitung" is opposed in principle to the taking of money from the enemy? Who doesn't roar? We believe that he is against taking money from the enemy—as long as the money doesn't go into the deficit fund of his "Volkszeitung."

We established the fact that the "Volkszeitung" took official "ads" from capitalist politicians. Was that no money taken from the enemy? And the recent article "Hush Money," surely is still fresh in the memory of everyone. If the "Volkszeitung" was against taking money from the enemy, why didn't it raise its voice to protest? But it kept silent.

However, the whole cowardice and hypocrisy of that vile sheet of William street was shown up on Monday. On Sunday there was a special meeting of the Labor Lyceum Association, and the question of accepting corruption money was to be finally decided upon. Let us take the report of the "Morgen Journal" man, who, as stated before, was admitted on account of the fairness of his previous reports. Further, we have been assured by people who were present, the report is impartial and correct and considered to be bona fide. It is as follows:

"'Money doesn't stink. The good purpose must justify even the capitalist means. Let us take back in little pieces what they have squeezed out of us wholesale. It is only good politics and strategy to seize the weapons and ammunition of the enemy.'

"Such were some of the catchwords and sentences upon which the changes were rung at a special meeting of the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum Association yesterday, and after more than a three hours debate a resolution was moved to the effect that the rebuilding of the institute should be furthered by every means possible, to take no account of the sentimental protests of the orthodox Socialists and to accept money for the purpose from capitalists and politicians of every stripe.

"Not fewer than twenty-six members of the Association asked for the floor. Only two of them, Schwenck and Duerr, took the stand that capitalist contributions should not be accepted, the former on the ground that the founder of the site, the late Dr. Gerau, would turn in his grave, if they took money from Carnegie, of Homestead fame, and from Herman Ridder, who had on one occasion spoken of organized labor as 'dogs.' The other speaker said he must characterize such begging from the enemy as corruption, however unwilling he was to use so harsh a term. Both speakers aroused great uproar and outcries in the meeting. A third opponent of acceptance, Gerber, renounced his right to the floor, because he saw it was useless to state his views.

"'Why are not Schlueter here, and comrade Koenig, an opposing communication of whom, despite his promise, Schlueter published?' asked a speaker. 'Because they haven't the courage.'

"'Sick,' suggested a voice.

"'Aber nit,' answered the speaker, Schnepper, and great was the enjoyment of the audience thereat.

"And their enjoyment was still further heightened when Mr. Delle said: 'Where does the capitalist begin? Shall we, when people are ready to help us without conditions, hang a thermometer on their noses to see how warm they are?'

The result was that the resolution was passed by acclamation, which means neither more nor less than that they accept money wherever it comes from. And what does the "Volkszeitung" do? Does it, perchance, protest against the resolution? Oh, no!. It publishes the resolution with a few inconsequential remarks in an inconspicuous part of its columns. Poor "Volkszeitung"! Poor Kangaroos!

MAX FORKER.

WEAVER'S STRIKE.

Employees of the Norwalk Woolen Co. Demand Wage Increase.

NORWALK, Conn., March 23.—For some time past employees of the Norwalk Woolen Mills located at Winnipauk, near here, have been quite dissatisfied with their condition. About four months ago the mills started up after a long period of idleness and the residents were treated to a surprise. There came as manager of the mills one Mr. Thomas West, formerly of Lebanon, N. H., where he had earned the title of a first class labor skinner or fleecer, and the contempt of the working class. He started up the mill on an inferior class of goods, shoddy of the worst kind. Not being satisfied with that he introduced a new scheme by reducing the shuttles from four to two, and took off one cent a yard. The price list prior to that was already the lowest paid in the country for that class. The price list is herewith appended:

Picks	Price. Cents.	Mills.
20	4	2
25	4	5
30	4	9
35	5	4
40	6	3
45	7	1
50	8	1
55	9	5
60	10	5
65	10	8
70	11	5
75	12	6
80	13	3
85	13	9
90	14	9
95	15	9
100	16	9
105	17	9
110	18	9
115	19	9

This price will warn those who weave for a living to stay away from these mills. Another thing to be mentioned is the fact that nothing but old Thomas looms are in use. It is generally conceded by most weavers to be the worst machine in use, and these mills are about the only mills in the country to use them, all the other having already thrown them out on the scrap pile. They run about 76 picks a minute, and the average wages of the weavers operating them is about $6 per week. When the DAILY PEOPLE correspondent first came to work here he was surprised to learn that men and women who spent the best parts of their lives learning a trade should work under such conditions, but when told that the mills was stopped six months previous and the workng people who depended on the mill were pretty well starved out and ready to work for most any money, it altered the case. However, last Wednesday forenoon a paper was sent through the shop stating there would be a meeting of the weavers at noon. After a little speechmaking it was decided to send a committee down to the office to see the manager West. He tried in vain to bulldoze the weavers' committee, but when he found he could not do it, and when told he would suffer the consequences if he did not act as a gentleman, he changed his tone. He found that the committee could not be fooled as most of them had worked in a great many mills in the country and were well posted on conditions in general. He would not give any satisfaction, however, stating that he would bring the matter of grievances to the board of directors.

The weavers held another meeting that night and it was decided to wait until Saturday for a final answer. To the surprise of the weavers, the superintendent next morning posted a notice granting a half cent on goods thirty-five picks and under, and on two runs filling and less than ten per cent. No advance was given in other styles.

This meant a raise of sixteen per cent on an average of $6. What a generous gift! The result was that the weavers struck work and went out in a body. The mills are rushed with orders and the management is at its wits ends to get the goods on the market. The company owns most of the houses in the town and threats are already being made to evict the strikers if they do not yield. The weavers meet daily. The class struggle is taught them every day by your correspondent. It is received with earnestness. It looks as if the weavers will win in short order. It looks very bright here for a local of the the S. T. & L. A.

LESSONS OF THE COMMUNE

(Continued from page 1.)

Commune was not due to the lack of training, or to physical or moral cowardice. It was simply a reflex, of the confused economic conditions under which they lived. While competition lasted, and while industry was organized under many heads, there would be conflicting and confusing interests. The painting of ideals no matter how beautiful, the preaching of doctrines no matter how clear and revolutionary, will produce no successful revolution until events and progress on the industrial field have prepared the way.

When above the Bank of France the Commune placed the inscription "Sacred is Property," the deathknell of the revolution was sounded. When they put francs above freedom, money above men, property above the people, the end was in sight. Vain were the desperate struggles in the streets, vain the heroic sacrifices at the barricades, vain was the spilling of the blood of the 30,000 who accepted the alternative of the "Commune or Death." Capitalism after a two months' struggle triumphed, and again ruled with iron hand. The workers had neglected to strike from their limbs the chains that bound them to their unrequited toil—the shackles of private property.

These, our heroes, are dead. They died for a nobler life for humanity for a future that meant happiness for their [illegible] were not sacrificed in vain if the lesson of their failure will lead us to a final triumph. Go tell the class that fancies it can govern by periodical butcheries that the blood of the people will still water the revolutionary field; and that the idea of Paris will rise from her burning, bleeding entrails and become a torch in the hands of the sons and comrades of the slaughtered, to light the road to freedom.

"The Commune is dead"—shot down, wiped out, annihilated; and the Communards persecuted, exiled, outlawed, murdered; but the spirit of the proletarian revolt is alive in all the world today. I see them rising to their feet; the greatest host that time has ever seen, and hear the voice of millions calling to millions across the seas in many tongues, and high above the murmurs of the gathering throngs I hear the clarion tones of the master who knew so well the struggle, the victors and the prize: "Workingmen of all countries, unite; you have NOTHING TO LOSE BUT YOUR CHAINS, and a world to gain." And meetings like this all over this broad land of ours are an evidence that the young giant of the West has aroused from his slumber and is preparing to lead in the struggle for industrial freedom as he led in that for political liberty. Here a triumphant, concentrated industry has prepared the way, here an organized, intelligent proletariat with nothing to lose and everything to gain stands ready to be marshalled for their own emancipation, and ours of the class-conscious, fighting S. L. P., ours is the task to lead them to their triumph. Here in the full light of a new century—a century of peace and plenty for mankind, a century in which the ideals of the past will be realized, a century in which the blossoms of hope of the good and true of all ages will develop into the full ripened fruit, let us renew our zeal, and dedicate ourselves to carry on the struggle of our heroes of the past, that we may have Socialism in our time, that this be a century for the final triumph of our class. Let our watchword be, not the "Commune or Death," but "Socialism and Life." Forward, Comrades, to victory!

"Go on, no need to grieve or pain,
Retreat not in the darkest night;
Work, struggle for the farthest dawn
That shows in gloom a ray of light.
While hand is strong and step is firm,
Keep hold of hope though faint its light.
And in the name of right and truth
Uplift thy torch to utmost height.
And though the multitude with scoff and scorn
May toss thy name about,
And send reproach of malice born,
The hasty verdict of a crowd:
Go on, with never failing heart,
Thy path, though rugged, thorny, steep,—
All storms—adversities of life,
With youthful valor try to meet.
Awake the mass in darkness sleeping,
The fallen lend a helping hand,
The living word of truth eternal,
Thrust like a sunbeam o'er the land."

"ARBETAREN"

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Comrades, do your best to introduce it among your German friends and acquaintances.

A Select List of
Socialist Books
For the Workingman and the Student.

The following books are recommended by the Literary Agency of the Socialist Labor Party to those desiring to know what Modern Socialism is.

The evolution of society from Slavery through Feudalism to Capitalism is a necessary part of the science of Socialism, and the growth of the Trade Union and the Labor Movement generally are closely connected with it. A number of standard books on History, Political Economy, and the development of various social institutions are therefore included in this list.

Aveling, Edward:
The Student's Marx: An Introduction to Karl Marx's Capital. Cloth ... $1.00
Charles Darwin and Karl Marx: A Comparison ... .10
Aveling, Mrs. Eleanor Marx:
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THE RELATION OF WOMEN

TO REVOLUTIONARY POLITICS, AND THE FIGHT OF THE WORKING CLASS.

The Slavery and Degradation to Which They Are Subjected—False Teaching and Its Effect—The Home of the Workers—A Way Out.

Workers in the Socialist Labor Party are often hurt and astonished at the indifference, and, in some cases, bitter antagonism frequently shown by the wives and mother, sisters and daughters of earnest Socialists. It is hard to determine the true causes of this opposition, but ignorance, of the principles the Socialists are fighting for, must be the prime reason. It cannot be ignorance of the conditions, of the terrible struggle for existence, for woman is suffering to-day, even more than man, the consequences of the evil system under which we live.

In the first place, women have been taught, from time immemorial that everything of a political significance must be severely let alone by them. They have meekly submitted to man-made laws affecting, even, the possession of their own children, have never concerned themselves about the election of men who have the education of their children in charge, have, in all these matters, been content to remain in darkest ignorance, fearing that the stigma of being "strong-minded" might be laid upon them.

But mighty forces have been at work, forces they do not understand. A complete revolution has been made in the "home life" they talked so much about. In thousands of homes where women were supposed to be sheltered and "protected" by men; where they were expected to bloom as fair flowers for the enjoyment of men; too delicate to be hustled by men at the polls, or at meetings where questions of vital interest were discussed. Something has happened. Mothers of many children are leaving their homes early in the morning, often before light, going to work in the shoe factories of New England, in the cotton and wolen mills, in the silk mills of New Jersey and the carpet mills of Pennsylvania; women and girls are running presses in machine shops. In each place where the rattle and roar of machinery is heard, there are women slaving. What for? For a bare living wage.

But where are the men who looked so well after the government of the country, who shielded the women so gently from contamination by the cruel world?

The men in several instances have joined the vast army of the unemployed—the standing army of America; drafted into this army, because women can now manage the improved machinery, and the little children of the home can, so easily, get certificates from the health inspectors and go into the gloomy mills with their mothers, can go into the fearful breakers of the coal mines, and waste all their beautiful childhood picking coal.

All the women have not yet left their safe homes, to be sure, but are they safe? Have they not, also, felt the rumble and the ominous shakings of the change that has been going on?

In the past, there were many comfortable homes, whose makers were printers. "Let us enjoy our present good times for they will last" said the printer and his helper, "there can never be machines invented to take our places."

But from one man's brain there sprung Minerva-like the Mergenthaler linotype machine, which with its long arms not only made and set the type, but redistributed it. This sent many printers out into the cold world, conscripts, of the army before mentioned.

The feeders and helpers are also mourning over machines that "feed" copy, even lithographers who thought nothing could be invented to distribute colors, and take their places in special work, now lament over another machine, with long arms, almost human, in the nicety of its work, run by electricity and managed by one man who occasionally presses a button.

And so it is, wherever machinery is used in the manufacture, men are being displaced by invention.

Then the other fearful thing stalking abroad in the land, dashing homes to pieces like eggshells, the TRUST has also shaking up things in a shocking manner.

Advertising men, what a vast army of them there used to be, and how useless they are now, when nearly all the great firms dealing in the necessaries of life, have joined their forces, and no longer compete for trade.

The travelling salesmen—Oh! how sure they were of their salaries and commissions—and now how many thousands of them have been declared as unnecessary to business, as the vermiform appendix to the human body.

The consolidation of capital, creating the huge department stores, has, of course, driven hordes of small merchants out of business forever, and there are wails from the grocer, the butcher, the baker and the candlestick maker.

All these men have wives, sisters and mothers.

What do they say when the crash comes? Sometimes they blame the men for not being "good business men," sometimes they fret and worry, and wonder why the men don't strike. Why they don't break up a few machines—"Are they going to meekly submit to total ruin?"

Let us not blame these women, for the men DO submit, many of them do not look further into the cause of their troubles than the women. They cry—"smash the machines," and "smash the trusts," and vote into power each year, the class that controls the trust and the machine.

Again, something else has been going on, in our country that vitally affects all women, and it must be a very blind woman, indeed, and a deaf one, who does not know of it.

In New York City, not to mention all the other cities of the land, there is a standing army, more pitiful, more abject, than the army of the unemployed: one hundred thousand prostitute women, in one city, women who are NOT in the seclusion of "homes protected by men." Women just like ourselves, who would appreciate a home. And the good women still left in the household, who still have shelter condemn the prostitutes, cry shame upon them.

They have not yet heard of a reason for so many girls joining the ranks of this army, a reason, called "economic conditions," a reason—that the trusts, and the machines—again have much to do with.

They do not investigate causes enough to learn that numbers of discouraged store girls and sweat-shop workers, with desires and ambitions, just like other girls, grow weary of the struggle to exist and look well on the $4 and $5 per week, coming in contact, as they do, with beautifully dressed women, and handling and making fine garments, homeless and homesick with affections thwarted, bodies tired, and bewildered minds, and yield at last to temptation.

The pure (?) women who sit in judgement have not read that story of Sonya, in Dostoensky's great book, "Crime and Punishment," which is only a picture of events that are occurring every day in our own city.

A shy, sensitive girl, shrinking from all strangers, but loving her own family with an intense devotion, driven to desperation by the cries of her starving brothers and sisters, and the reproaches of her step-mother, Sonya rushes out into the night to sell her body that they may live. To her it is a fearful living death, and alas! she had to continue this existence to keep the bodies and souls of the children together.

Ask the doctors of New York their experiences—go to the Hospitals, to the Refuges and the Prisons, and learn, ʇɹɐǝl ⊥ON ǝɹɐ oɥʍ uǝɯoʍ ǝɹǝɥʍ puɐ Learn that these wrecks of womanhood have been children of good mothers, wives and even mothers themselves.

We are victims of the terrible system under which we live, for if economic conditions would allow the formation of true homes, men would not be prevented in their sexual desires; women and men could live natural lives morally and physically. Children would be welcome, were support and education assured. As it is to-day, even in homes that are established, it is next to impossible to care for more than one child on salaries averaging $7 and $9 per week—and again, unnatural, perversion of nature's laws prevails, CHILD-MURDER, the evil that stands abreast with prostitution, and again the home is undermined.

In Japan where wages have reached even a lower limit, than in this country the writer was informed by a Russian naval officer that it was not necessary for men to visit houses of prostitution there, they went directly to the homes of the poor where mothers sold them their own daughters.

Is it time for the blind women to see before they are doomed to destruction in this country.

True; some women are even now organizing a protest against "Protected Vice" in New York City—to find expression this very day, at a large mass meeting in Carnegie Hall.

These women will meet, and will talk about things "they have heard, things they have seen, and thing they have read in a book," but not one of them will touch the key note of real causes, and the true remedies.

Members of the capitalist class as they are, and its parasites, preaching the gospel of salvation to its degraded victims, through the very class, that is riding upon the backs of the workers.

Ignoring the class struggle—preaching "harmony" between capital and labor, "harmony" between the vice of the prostitute, and the corruption of manhood by capitalism.

Through all the apparent chaos of vice and misery, the ignorance of those who suffer and the weak submission of the victims of the capitalist class—there has been running a steady current of truth. The darkness has been penetrated by the rays of revolutionary thought. Forces which have clarified into the fighting organization called the Socialist Labor Party, a body of workingmen fully conscious of the blackness of the demon they are fighting, intelligent and alert, full of the spirit of class solidarity, they attack causes not effects, using reason rather than sentiment.

It would seem, that as women are suffering more than men, as we have shown, and must suffer more in the future, that they would be in the front ranks of this army of the Revolution, but, sad to relate, it is only too true that women are not yet convinced that it is their duty to shoulder arms with the men, against the common foe. On the contrary, there are rumors all along the line that some of our soldiers have skirmishes at home before they go to army "headquarters," and the women who take an active interest in the work are criticised as "cranks," and only "common women"

True, "female cranks" have wandered into our movement at times, but there have also been a few "men cranks." The need of woman's executive ability is strongly felt in the entire organization. The women of Section New York have shown what can be done, have proven their power as strong allies in every department of the organization.

Let us look into some of the reasons that may actuate women in their passive indifference and active antagonism. One potent cause, perhaps, has been the influence of the clergy and priesthood. The Church has been supported too long by Capitalism, to desire its overthrow, and as the Socialist Labor Party stands unflinchingly for the complete overthrow of the whole capitalist system, the Church must join hands with it, against the working class and in every possible way use its influence against the growth of Socialism. In this only does Socialism have dealings with religion. With what a man's creed is, the Party has nothing to do, and the Church will only be dealt with when it stands in the way of the progress of the forces in the working class struggle.

Another reason, which is reasonable, why women oppose the Socialist Labor Party, is the fact that earnest workers in the Party, being forced by conditions to work for a living through the day, must do all their agitation and educational work evenings. This is a hardship that the man feels as keenly as the woman.

It is hard to leave a warm, cheery fireside for a dreary hall or cold street work. But if husband and wife clearly understand the importance of the duty involved, the sacrifice will not be so great.

We read with thrilling hearts, of the sacrifices made by the Puritan mothers and wives in the struggle to make this a free country; free from tyranny of King and Court. We are proud of those Spartan mothers and wives who sent their men-folks to battle for the freedom of the black slave.

For years the women bore the burden of the household and the stress of making a living for the children, while the soldiers were fighting for an undivided nation, that would give freedom to every soul.

Less than forty years have passed since this war was fought, and under the flag those soldiers fought for, has grown and flourished a slavery far worse than the slavery of the black man.

Our sons are its victims by day, "Our daughters its slaves by night." Every man and woman of the working class feels the sting of the slave-master's lash, in this industrial bondage. It is very real, and not one can escape.

Any day, any hour, our own son, our own daughter may become conscripts in the armies of tramps and the regiment of prostitutes.

We feel the whip on the flesh of our own bodies as we toil in our kitchens to eke out the decreasing income, we see the tender flesh of our little ones shrivel and grow old for lack of nourishing food and good fresh air. We see our bright boys and girls shut in by brick walls of factory and store, their eyes dulled and limbs wearied by dreary drudgery.

We know they have just as much right to be educated, just as much capacity for enjoying travel and recreation as the children of the Goulds and the Vanderbilts.

And yet—and yet—when we hear from our husbands and our sons that there is a way out of this bondage, that already thousands of men and a few women have an organized body to educate their fellow workers there are women who put their fingers in their ears and cry: "Don't tell me about Socialism, it is a wicked, dangerous thing"—and others pull their husbands back into the homes, that have been spoiled by Capitalism, protesting, "Don't go away from home so much, let the other workers suffer and die if they won't learn for themselves"; others scold and rave, and all the while the enemy grows stronger, the terror increases, and it is impossible to close our ears to the cries of the white slaves as they are crushed and broken before our eyes.

Oh, ye blind, whom the gods of capitarism most certainly will destroy—think for one moment how much is at stake. The gospel of Socialism means that when the working class—the vast majority—realize the power they have by their votes, they will themselves own the machines and the trusts, that are breaking up the homes. With the workers in power; in control of the government; with no fear of ever being without means to live and enjoy life; there would be such a development of manhood and womanhood as the world never knew.

With only a few hours work each day, with plenty of room and fresh air, with a natural intercourse of the sexes, every man able to marry and bring up children, and very woman freed from the strain of slavery, able to bear strong healthy children—is not this a cause worth fighting for—the advent of the Socialist Republic?

If we cannot all do active service in the ranks, we can, at least keep up the courage of the soldiers. If we are kept at home by the bearing of little sons and daughters of the Revolution, we can make such an environment for them in the home that they will in the years to come go out to battle fully equipped, and fired with the true spirit of a Revolutionary soldier.

Whenever possible, let us go to meetings with our husbands and our sons and cultivate a mutual zeal for the growth of the movement.

As women, we are more closely related to revolutionary politics than men. Let us, therefore, fit ourselves for the high mission to which we are called; educating ourselves first, that we may be able to help others.

Not one of us can be too busy to read a few moments each day. August Bebel's "Woman, Past, Present and Future" covers the whole ground, and should be studied carefully by every proletarian woman. "The Vindication of the Rights of Women," by Mary Wolstonecraft, although written more than a hundred years ago, is very helpful. These books and many others can be bought in handy paper covers from the Labor News Company, and a systematic study of economics can be made by all women with very little expense, at odd moments. Our protest against "protected vice" and "perpetual slavery," will be an intelligent one. We will understand the cause of our wrongs and the principles of the remedies we advocate.

ELLA REEVE COHEN.

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TACOMA SOCIALISTS

ENTER THE MUNICIPAL CAMPAIGN FOR THE FIRST TIME.

Class Conscious Members of the Working Class Nominated—Platform Demands Plain Duty of Every Voter to Support the Ticket.

The Socialist Labor Party of Tacoma met in their City Convention, and named a ticket for the approaching city elections for Councilmen, to be held on April 2. A platform was also drafted. Wm. J. Hoag, as temporary Chairman, called the convention to order, and Committees on Credentials, Rules of Order, Platform and Resolutions and Nominations were appointed, and W. J. Hoag was made permanent Chairman, and W. A. Herron, Secretary.

Following are the candidates nominated

Folowing are the candidates nominated for Councilmen.

WARD 2. BENJ. RUDNICK, of 718 South D street, Tailor.

WARD 3. GEO. C. McSHANE, of 1342 South D street, Moulder.

WARD 4. S. A. KINNAN, of Plank road, Laborer.

WARD 5 (For 1 year term, made vacant by Ald. Hartman's retirement), WM. J. HOAG, of 2518 Ash street, Machinist.

WARD 5 (for two year term), H. P. JORGENSEN, of 2312 Ash street, Laborer.

The platform and program of the Socialist Labor Party candidates as follows:

PLATFORM.

The Socialist Labor Party of Tacoma, acknowledging the self-evident fact that Labor creates all wealth; that the instruments of production are the results of social co-operation, maintains that the wealth created by co-operative labor should be owned by the social class which performs said labor, viz., the Working Class.

Though realizing that victory at the polls in a municipal election cannot fulfill this measure of justice to the Working Class, and can only be accomplished by victory in a national election, while never losing sight of our final aim, the conquest of the public powers by the Working Class, to restore to those who alone can use them, these means of production and distribution; the Socialist Labor Party enters the municipal campaign to educate the Working Class and to gain for the Working Class those offices now held in the interest of the Capitalist Class. It presents for your consideration the following program, to uphold which, with every power in his command, each candidate of the S. L. P. is solemnly pledged.

PROGRAM.

1. The city to acquire street railways, electric plants, and all public functions requiring franchises from the city; same to be operated by the employees co-operatively, under control of the city administration. The employees to elect their own superintendents and foremen, except such as are elected by direct vote of the people. No employee to be discharged for political reasons.

2. The city to acquire vacant lots within the city limits and erect thereon sanitary and comfortable houses with modern conveniences, to be let by the city to the working people, at a rental calculated on the cost of repairs and administrative expenses.

3. Free medical attendance to be furnished at the homes of applicants when necessary; also medicines, food, etc. The city to establish municipal bakeries, milk depots, drug stores, coal yards, laundries, and other agencies for furnishing to the people at cost price pure food and other necessaries now sold at prices largely in excess of their value.

4. School education for all children under sixteen years of age to be compulsory. The city to furnish food and clothing to children when necessary.

5.Abolition of contract labor on all city work. Direct employment of labor by the city. The city to adopt means for the relief and employment of the unemployed.

6. The city to establish a Free Employment Bureau, where the working people can obtain reliable aid in securing employment free of charge. Abolition of private agencies.

7. Minimum wage of adult employees of the city to be not less than $3 per day. Eight hours to constitute a day's work.

8. That since the tyranny of capitalism robs the workers of the necessaries of home life the city shall furnish free public baths. The city to establish public lodging houses, to be run at cost.

9. In all cases where the wage workers are compelled to enter into economic contests with their capitalist employers for the maintenance of human conditions and decent wages, the city government shall aid the striking workers in every possible way, if necessary appropriating from the city treasury whatever sums of money are needed for their support.

10. All public officers to be subject to recall by their respective constituencies.

11. A special tax shall be levied for the establishment and maintenance of a standing pension fund for the aged, sick and disabled; and for orphaned children.

12. Rigid enforcement of sanitary conditions of streets, alleys, lots, lands, factories, workshops, etc., within the city limits.

13. All business of the City Council to be transacted in public. Abolition of secret sessions. Abolition of the veto power.

• • •

A Campaign Committee was elected to fill any vacancy that should occur in the ticket. 4000 copies of the platform and program adopted were ordered printed and an active canvass was arranged for during the campaign. The S. L. P. will hold public meetings every Sunday night, as usual, in their hall in the Armory Block, and during the Municipal campaign, lectures will be given touching the topics of interest to voters in the city. The admission will be free and questions and discussion are invited.

ADDRESS TO THE VOTERS OF TACOMA.

Fellow workingmen: — The time is again drawing nigh when you will be called upon to vote; again will representatives of the capitalist parties appeal to you to place them in office as "your servants." Once a year you have a chance to speak at the polls for what you want. Will you this time select the right thing? For the first time in the history of Tacoma the Socialist Labor Party has placed a ticket in the field. In view of this, we deem it our duty to briefly outline our position.

SOCIETY

is to-day divided into two great classes, separate and distinct, as night is from day. On one side we have the Capitalist Class, owning the means of production and distribution, that is, factories, mills, elevators, ships, mines, shops, machinery and tools necessary in the production of wealth. On the other hand we have the Working Class, which owns nothing but its labor power (mental and physical), which it must sell in the labor market for whatever price it will fetch, just as corn, shoes, potatoes or any other commodity is sold. The part which the Working Class or more plainly, the wage workers, receive as the price of their commodity, Labor Power, is known as wages. With wages we buy the necessaries of life; food clothing and shelter, thus reproducing labor power.

The age of individual production is past, when a mechanic, owning a kit of tools and his raw material, could, working alone, finish and sell his product, receiving in return the full value of his labor. There was little competition among workers; no child labor; no labor saving machinery. The mechanic was his own master. Many years apprenticeship was necessary to acquire a trade. There was no idle capitalist to divide with. All this is changed.

PRODUCTION TO-DAY

is carried on on an ever-enlarging scale. Immense machines, continually becoming more gigantic and costly, have robbed the independent mechanic of his tools, and reduced him to a mere machine tender—a cog in the great industrial mechanism. Instead we find, hundreds of thousands of men, women and children, banded together in great factories, organized and drilled with a discipline equal to het Kaiser's army, chained together, as it were, in a life of Wage Slavery, each where his or her labor power produces the greatest profit to the master—the Capitaliht—getting in return just enough wages to keep body and soul together.

Small wages to the wage slave means large profits to the Capitalist, and vice versa. The factories are kept in operation as long as profits are realized by the Capitalist, otherwise the sign "Closed Down" appears upon the door and the workers are left to starve. You may sometime conceive the notion that you are

"NOBODY'S SLAVE,"

and "quit your job." You think you are a "free man." You soon discover your slavery. For, quitting one master you must seek another, to whom you must sell your labor power. Unable to find a master, you must beg, setal or starve. Thus the working class is at the mercy and caprice of the Capitalist Robber Class, for such it is, which owns the tools of production created by, but stolen from the Working Class.

But between these great classes there exists

A MIDDLE CLASS,

consisting of small tradesmen, small factory owners, farmers, etc. While it is a separate class in itself, it is nevertheless but a division of the capitalist class, always at war with the other division, inasmuch as what capital is possesses is not sufficient to withstand the competition of improved machinery. To put it more plainly, it is a fight between "big" and "small" capitalists for supremacy. Trusts and combines, having cheapened the cost of production, are squeezing the life out of this middle class. Thus stripped of economic power, its members are pushed into the ranks of the Working Class as Wage Slaves, thus widening still more the gap between the Capitalist and Working Classes. Naturally the Middle Class feels bitter towards their "big" brother robbers, the Trust Owners, etc. This is why we hear them howling "Bust the Trusts," "Down With the Greedy Money Power."

Yet this same middle class has an interest in upholding the present Capitalist system. It wants to get back power into its own hands. It hopes to overthrow the upper class of robbers, that it may become the dominant robber class. Thus there is war knonw as the

CLASS STRUGGLE

going on beween these three classes which cannot be ignored or ended until the Capitalist system of production is overthrown at the ballot box by the class-conscious vote of the Socialist Labor Party. The Capitalist Class understands this. It must have courts to protect its interests. The seats of Congress must be occupied by its representatives; every public officer from President down must be its servant, the police the militia, the army must be outposts on the skirmish line, that when the workers become "unruly" and strike for higher wages they can be clubbed into submission, or else shot down, as was the case at Homestead, Chicago, Virden, Couer d'Alene, Brooklyn, Buffalo and many other hand the Democratic Party—the ernment must be the agent of the capitalist class. When profits are touched then the soul of capitalism is aroused to fury. The agent then acts. Thus we find the Republican party—the party of the large capitalists of Mark Hanna, John D. Rockefeller, etc., then on the other hand the Democratic Party—tme party of the small farmers, small tradesmen etc., the Middle Class; by this means YOU ARE KEPT DIVIDED AND FIGHTING AMONG YOURSELVES.

One election you put into power the Republican Capitalist servants, and then curse him for "selling you out." Next election you put into power the Democratic Capitalist servant, only to find him as great a "rascal." The truth is the Rep and Dem are really but wings of one party. Both stand for and uphold Wage Slavery; for robbing labor. With either in power you are clubbed and shot when on strike; both despise you, but desiring your vote, they come to you with honeyed words about "the brotherhood of labor and capital," etc.

EVERY POLITICIAN

and candidate of these parties tells you that he is "nobody's tool," "he is an honest man," "he is a friend of labor," "he represents the interests of all the people." THIS IS FALSE. We have shown the interests of Capitalist and Worker to be opposed. You can just as well mix oil with water. Their interests are like two trains, coupled together both pulling in opposite directions. The Capitalists want profits, without work. The wage workers must produce not only their own wages, but the profits of the Capitalists. Both wages and profits come from wealth created by Labor. One robs—the other is robbed.

How, then, can these precious "friends of labor" represent both robber and robbed? They are either scoundrels or ignoramuses, or both; not deserving your support. Take, for instance, the recent street car strikes in Cleveland and St. Louis. The Mayors and Councilmen of those cities not only did nothing to aid the strikers, but deliberately helped the street car capitalists. Not one old party alderman will propose appropriating money to help the strikers. Not one will raise a hand against the bosses. Why? Because they are the servants of the Capitalist Class.

Had the Councils of those cities been composed of S. L. P. working class representatives, the strikers would have received every assistance possible. The companies would have been forced to grant the just demands of the strikers, or answer to court proceedings, and instead of your old-style unions being smashed on the rocks of Capitalism, they would to-day uphold the banner of Revolutionary Socialism, as does the new school of trades unionism, the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance.

Plainly did the Socialists at that time tell you that the fight was lost in the start; that it was useless to fight the Robber Class 364 days in the year for better wages, and then to vote them into power on election day; that you must carry the spirit of class-conscious Labor politics into your unions; that to be "unionists" during the year, BUT TO SCAB ON ELCTION DAY, IS SUICIDE; that you must rally under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party for your emancipation from wage-slavery.

"He who would be free, himself must strike the blow."

We hear much of officials

SELLING OUT.

This is deceiving. When a candidate accepts a nomination from either old party, he pledges himself to defend the interests of the Capitalist Class, Capitalism, and all that that implies. He endorses the clubbing of workers by police. He endorses the shooting of miners at Leadville by Democratic silver mine owners, and smiles at the murdering of miners at Hazleton by gold standard, stand-by-the-flag Republican mine owners. Thus he does as he agrees to do. HE NEVER DOES, NOR NEVER WILL, REPRESENT THE WORKING CLASS.

Down with such "friends of labor!"

Another thing we wish to mention is

"BOGUS SOCIALISM."

The middle class, knowing its death is near, is striving to prolong its life by reducing taxation. How is this done? Knowing that the working class are rapidly drifting toward the Socialist Labor Party—toward Socialism—it seeks to divert your attention from the real issue to bogus Socialism, in order to enlist your support in its own interests.

"Municipal ownership" of gas plants, etc., one time looked upon as a "crazy scheme," has been found just the thing to fool you with. Why? Simply enough. When the city owns these utilities, instead of the profits going to a few capitalists, it is used to pay the running expenses of the city, thus reducing the taxes of the middle class. Under Bogus Socialism the workers will remain wage slaves as before, at the mercy of the capitalist ruling class, which employs labor for profits only. This is why we are told to vote for "Municipal Ownership." This is why the S.L.P. is called intolerant and "too radical," because it proposes to stop the swindle. It is not even "a step in our direction," as so many would have you believe. The city owns the water and light plants now. Are you better off than before? No. Have the hours been reduced for the same wages? No. Have the city's idle been employed? No. Has light and water been put into your house at cost price? No.

Where, then, have you benefited?

Not until the working class owns and controls these public utilities will you receive the benefits thereof.

THIS CANNOT BE ACCOMPLISHED UNTIL YOU PLACE CONFIDENCE IN YOUR OWN CLASS AND VOTE INTO POWER THE ONLY PARTY OF THE WORKING CLASS, THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

Read the platform and program of the S. L. P., and vote the ticket "straight." Do not scab on your fellow workers on election day by upholding the capitalist system which enslaves you.

SECTION TACOMA,
SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.
ELECTION DAY, APRIL 2, 1901.

The S. L. P. of Tacoma holds regular Sunday evening meetings at their hall in the Armory Block, corner of C and 15th streets (upstairs), at 8 p. m. Good speakers. Questions and discussions invited. Admission free. Workingmen and their families invited to attend, and become acquainted with the movement for the emancipation of the Working Class by the establishment of the Socialist Republic.

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THE WEEKLY PEOPLE,
Official Organ of the S. L. P. and the S. T. & L. A.
Every workingman should read it.

Trades' & Societies' Directory.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PA., MEETINGS at Headquarters, No.431 Smithfield street, Pittsburg, Pa. Free lectures every Sunday at 3 p. m., and every Tuesday and Friday at 8 p. m. Speakers' Club every Thursday at 8 p. m. State Committee every first and third Sunday at 9. a. m. County Committe the last Sunday of each month at 10.30 a. m. Pittsburg District Alliance No. 15, S. T. & L. A. meets second Sunday of every month at 11 a. m. Machinists' Local, No. 190, S. T. & L. A. every second and fourth Saturday at 8 p. m. Mixed Local No. 191, S. T. & L. A. and Branch 13th Ward Allegheny, meet every second and fourth Sunday, 8 p. m., at Yey street, Allegheny, Pa.

DAILY PEOPLE CONFERENCE meets every Monday evening 8 p. m., at Daily People Building, 2-6 New Reade street, New York. Daily People stamps may be purchased by delegates from L. Abelson, assistant organizer, 177 First avenue; L. Siff, financial secretary, 302 Canal street; Julius Hammer, recording secretary, 304 Rivington street. 410

SECTION BUFFALO, S. L. P., BRANCH 4, meets at International Hall, 251 E. Genesee st., nearMichigan st., upst. Pubiic lectures and discussion on questions pertaining to Socialism, every Monday, 8 p. m., except 4th Monday of month, which is reserved for business meeting. Everybod; welcome. Bring friends along. 461

SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P. The County Committee, representing the Section meets every Sunday, 10 a. m., in hall of Essex County Specialist Club, 78 Springfield avenue. Newark, N. J. 485

SECTION AKRON, OHIO, S. L. P., meets every first and third Sunday, at 2 p. m., at Kramer's Hall, 167 S. Howard st. Organizer, J. Koplin, 807 Bartges st.

THE NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE, S. L. P., meets 1st Thursday of the month, 8 p. m., at 78 Springfield ave., Newark. Cor. Sec. Louis Cohen, 10 Everett st., East Orange, N. J. Fin. Sec. A. P. Wittel, 60 Peschine ave., Newark, N. J.

WAITERS' ALLIANCE "LIBERTY," No. 19, S. T. & L. A. Office 257 E. Houston st. Telephone call, 2321 Spring. Meets every Thursday, 3 p. m. 480

NEW YORK MACHINISTS' LOCAL 274, S. T. & L. A., meets every 1st and 3rd Tuesdays at 8 p. m., at 2 to 4 New Reade street. Secretary K. Wallberg. 408

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY HEADquarters of Boston, No. 45 Elliot street, Rooms 4 and 5. Freer reading room open every evening. Wage-workers welcome.

WEST HARLEM SOCIALIST CLUB, headquarters of the 23d Assembly District, 312 W. 143d st. Business meeting, 2d and 4th Monday. Free reading room; open 8 to 10 p. m. Subscriptions for this paper taken. Visitors welcome.

SECTION HARTFORD, S. L. P., meets every Tuesday, 8 p. m., at S. L. P. Hall, 892 Main street.

S. T. & L. A. LOCAL NO. 307, meets 2nd and 4th Thursday at above hall, Visitors are welcome.

BOSTON SOCIALIST LABOR PARty, Headquarters, No. 45 Elliot street, rooms 4 and 5. Free reading room. Open every evening. Wage-workers welcome.

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, S. L. P., Branch 1, meets 2nd and 4th Sunday of month at 10 o'clock, a. m., at 235 E. 38th street. Suscription orders taken for the Scand. Socialist weekly, "Arbetaren." 429

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, Branch 2, meets 1st and 3rd Sunday of month, at 3 p. m., at Linnea Hall, 319 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn. 453

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY CLUB, 14th Assembly District. Business meetings every Tuesday evening, 8 p. m., at Club rooms, southwest corner of 11th street and First avenue. Pool parlor open every evening.

SECTION PHILADELPHIA meets every second Sunday of the month, 2.30 p. m., headquarters, 1304 Germantown avenue. BRANCH No. 1 meets every Tuesday evening same place.

LOCAL ALLIANCE, 282, of the S. T. & L. A. (Swedish Machinist), meets every second and fourth Friday of the month at 8 p. m., at Cosmopolitan Park, corner of Sixth avenue and Thirteenth street, Newark N. J.

SECTION LOS ANGELES, S. L. P., Headquarters and free reading room, 205½ South Main street. Public meetings every Sunday, 8 p. m., Foresters' Temple, 129½ W. First street, corner Spring. 435

SECTION PHILADELPHIA meets on every second Sunday of the month at 2.30 p. m., at its headquarters, 1304 Germantown aveune. Branch No. 1 meets on every Tuesday evening at the same place.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY meets every second and fourth Friday, 8 p. m., S. L. P. headquarters, 853 Grand avenue, Westville Branch mets every third Tuesday at St. Joseph's Hall. Visitors welcome.

SECTION CLEVELAND, OHIO, S. L. P., holds public agitation meetings every Sunday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock at 356 Ontario street, top floor.

TAILORS' PROGRESSIVE UNION No. 11—Meets every Monday evennig in Liberty Hall, 259-261 East Houston street. Secretary, L. Kapfer, 50 Columbia street. Headquarters, 114 Cameron street.

WEEKLY PEOPLE.

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	36,564
In 1900	34,191

You can't regulate a business that regulates your methods of regulation.

A. A. HOPKINS.

WORKINGMEN OF NEW YORK, ATTENTION!

It is now getting the turn of the workingmen of this State. The insidious measures, set in train by the capitalist class to disfranchise the working class of the land, and in which they have made not a little progress in Mississippi, North and South Carolina, Washington, Massachusetts, and more recently in Maryland, are now proposed for this State. Quietly, without even the shadow thereof appearing in the reports from Albany, a bill turns up in the Legislature providing for a change in the ballot law. Hitherto, any political party that at the next preceding election polled 10,000 or over for Governor, was recognized an official party, entitled to a place on the blanket ballot. The proposed bill strikes out the 10,000, and inserts 75,000. The bill was introduced by Senator Arthur J. Audett, Republican from the Fourth Senatorial District of Brooklyn, and it is said to be an "organization bill," that is, a bill that comes through the political machine of the one legislator who introduces it.

The first little step in this direction was taken about four years ago. The innocent looking "Primary Law" was opposed by the Socialist Labor Party on the ground that it impaired the constitutional provision guaranteeing the secrecy of the ballot, and that it, consequently, tended to disfranchise the voters. Experience has shown to what an extent the warning was justified: ways of intimidation were opened by that law that never before existed. The next step is this Audett bill, whose transparent purpose is to take a longer step in the direction of disfranchisement, by rendering harder and harder the free expression of political convictions.

Moving along the spiral line of evolution, our American capitalist class has reached the turning point whence it is gravitating back to the feudal political conditions that it emerged from and overthrew. A toiling and disfranchised class is essentially a feudal feature. Ownership of land being the gate to political power, the serf of the glebe was wholly and hopelessly barred by laws that he could overcome only with the fist. Ownership of the mammoth capital being now requisite, the only gate to political power is the suffrage. Stripping the workingman of that weapon is, accordingly, an essential return to feudal politics, and it amounts to a call to the workingmen to look only to violence as a means of redress.

Capitalism, which, unlike feudalism, recruits its own destroyers, would, it seems, not need to make the denouement of its career harsher and more painful than necessary by setting up such sign-posts, as this Audett bill is, pointing to violence as a means of redress.

As the apostle of peace and order, and the alert watchman of the interests of the working class, the Socialist Labor Party now rings this alarm, and will to the extent of its power throw itself in the way of the stupid-criminal plan that is being hatched by the Republican party machine.

HEAPING WRONG ON WRONG.

The capitalist press on Thursday morning was resplendent with Carnegie. It was Carnegie at every turn. It was "Carnegie endowed this library," and "Carnegie endowed that library," and "Carnegie started this other library," and among the lot, the leading item, festooned with quadruple and quintuple head-lines, was the one announcing a "$4,000,000 endowment fund for old and disabled Carnegie Company Employees." The public, particularly the working class, is to be dumbfounded out of all reasoning power by such huge figures, it is expected to melt in gratitude,—and see nothing. No doubt many will succumb; unfortunately too many. But there is in the land a tangible number, however small as yet, that refuses to be dumbfounded; that refuses to stop to reason; that insists upon seeing; and will be the saving leaven.

The subject of "Charity" has recently been often on the tapis in these columns. It is no redundancy to take it up again. It presents itself this time with claws longer and sharper than ever before, and withal covered with so much more velvet that the claws are all the better hidden.

This $4,000,000 "Carnegie benefaction" is not of the ordinary capitalist Charity stamp. It is not of the stamp we are so familiar with. It is not a case of returning the giblets, after the goose is stolen. Had Carnegie appropriated $4,000,000 in cash out of his mammoth pile of fleecings from the working class, then his false pretence to benevolence would have been of the every day, the vulgar sort, so amply exposed in these columns. But his $4,000,000 benevolence falls under a brand new category.

It is known that Carnegie has recently sold his active interests in the vast iron, steel and kindred interests that bear his name. It was a case of consolidation on a gigantic basis. Whether on a gigantic or any other basis, such consolidations ever are accompanied by a huge inflation of values in the shape of stocks. The process is called "capitalization." The concerns are estimated at a certain value and stocks are issued for the amount. The process of capitalization in such cases never takes place upon actual values. The earning capacity of the plants for years to come frequently appears in stock purporting to represent values in existence. The stocks, issued after such consolidations, partake essentially of the nature of watered stock. Now then, it is bonds on this watered stock, that, to the amount of $4,000,000, Carnegie has endowed his future old and disabled employees with. What they will get—provided they are passed upon as having been meek slaves long enough—will, accordingly, be the profits, the, (because of the inflation) greatly reduced profits of the individual stocks. In short, they will have to work like drag-horses producing profits before little drops of "Charity" can ooze out of "their stocks," their watered stocks!

Some time ago, when the Westchester County, N. Y., Board of Supervisors deviced the scheme of putting every tramp caught into a reservoir, into which water poured in bucketfuls; of placing in the hands of the tramp a dipper; and thus forcing him to perpetual motion, bailing out the water lest he drown;—when that scheme was announced, a cry of horror went up from all parts of the community at such refined inhumanity. Has anyone heard from the same sources any similar protest against this Carnegie endowment scheme, —a scheme strictly analogous to that of the Westchester County Board of Supervisors in its inhumanity, and all the more heinous because clad in the robes of Charity?

Capitalist Charity is the worst of hypocrisy. It seeks to benumb the working class and it now seeks to make profit out of the very process. Is it not natural that the Social Democracy and Carnegie should now be good friends, the former begging and accepting gifts from the latter?

THE NEBRASKA CELESTIAL.

A new biography has been flashed upon the wires that should make us pause. The Nebraska Republican caucus nomination for the short term in the United States Senate having fallen upon Mr. David E. Thompson, the biography of the gentleman is forthwith published. No doubt the beauty spots thereon are numerous. One, however, is of extraordinary brilliancy.

Lincoln, Neb., Mr. Thompson's home, though virtually a straggling village, has many an ugly characteristic of a large town. It owes this distinction to its being a railroad shop and emporium of the Burlington Road. Thanks to the railroad, Lincoln is drawn into the whirl of capitalist "blessings," and one of these—a robust army of unemployed to help drag down wages and keep the capitalist at all hours supplied with a reservoir of cheap Labor—is very conspicuous. The presence of the unemployed is everywhere a symptom. It denotes want, grinding and torturing; it denotes, in short, the existence of the poor. Mr. Thompson, a Lincoln millionaire, of course, overflows with charity. His biography informs the country that "every Christmas he gives a carload of flour to the poor of Lincoln,"—a drop in the Ocean of Hunger!

In China, a nation almost exclusively agricultural, to the extent that the national color is taken from the color of the fields, agriculture is held in high esteem; that is to say, the idle, ruling class of China consciously owes its existence to the tillers of the soil. To live without work, especially to enjoy luxury without laboring for it, seems to strike the mind in an agricultural country as absurd and wrong more quickly and forcibly than in industrial countries. Both the idle and the toiling Chinese must at an early date have realized the fact. But in "heathen" China no more than in "Christian" America is the knowledge of doing wrong a check upon a wrong-doing sponge class. The only effect of such knowledge is to sharpen the wits of that class in the art of cajoling, hoodwinking, deceiving, humbugging, the wronged class. That's what happened in China. Accordingly, once a year,—that is, just as often as Mr. Thompson, with blow of trumpets, dropped his grain of flour into the ocean of Lincoln's famine—the Emperor of China, ostentatiously and in full regalia, put his hand to a plow, and furrowed an inch of the soil of an agricultural land considerably larger than all the United States!

One need not go to the Celestial Empire to discover Celestial fraud. We too have our Celestials, and the Hon. David E. Thompson is the Nebraska specimen. In China, the gentry mesmerize the thinking powers of the exploited agriculturists by cheap official mummery that humbugs the workers into the belief that the Emperor is one of them, a tiller of the soil; in Nebraska, the gentry palsy the brains of the exploited poor with a once-a-year, on Christmas, recurring cheap demonstration of benevolence, that hoodwinks them into the notion of a common brotherhood;—and both here and there the plunder of the toiler continues unabated.

Whether Nebraskan or Celestial, whether landlord or capitalist, the exploiter is a vampire and his charity the vampire's cooling air, flapped by its wings upon the spot where it sucks its victim's blood.

TWO EVENTS—A CONTRAST.

This year's St. Patrick's Day witnessed two events, that, falling on one and the same date, threw such light upon each other as to illuminate a principle, that, like a Polar star, may never be lost sight of by those who navigate the waters of the Labor Movement.

The first of these events was the DAILY PEOPLE celebration at the Grand Central Palace. A daily paper in the hands of the Working Class is a battle-ship of first rank, a center from which continuous light is shed on the path of the toilers, and continuous shot poured into the camp of Capitalism. Such a paper the Socialist Labor Party established in the DAILY PEOPLE. The gigantic, daring undertaking cannot exist without funds, especially during these its early days. How were the funds to be gathered? Rising equal to the occasion, and guided by the principle that the funds wanted are not the end, but the means to the end in view, the S. L. P. turned to its own membership, and to the Working Class, in whose interest alone the paper is conducted. Only if supported by them could the paper fulfil its mission; drawing support from any other source, it would be but a pirate ship. The dense mass of workingmen that packed the hall was fired by the ennobling sense that the DAILY PEOPLE, issued from the loins of the proletariat of America, looked only to its own parents for aid, and that these, fully conscious of the worthiness of their off-spring, felt themselves, in turn, inspired by it. The contributions came from Ocean and Ocean; the crowd from far and wide; and loud and thrilling was the applause that surged from the floor to the galleries at the boldly conceived tableau of the "Buzz-Saw of the Fighting S. L. P." Resting wholly upon the sound principle that the emancipation of the Working Class must be the achievement of the Working Class itself, and full of confidence in the Working Class, the DAILY PEOPLE turned to the Working Class, and the response was a demonstration.

While this scene was enacting in New York, another was enacting in Brooklyn. The "Volkszeitung" crew of Kangaroo Social Democrats, who constitute the Labor Lyceum Association, met to take final action on the donations from Carnegie, Coler, Hearst, Ridder and other Labor-exploiters and their politicians. The thunder of indignation, that rolled from the camp of the class-conscious, self-respecting Working Class at the infamy of the "Volkszeitung" crew of Kangaroo Social Democrats in lowering the dignity of the Working Class by applying to such sources for help in the name of Labor, caused them to fear that the boodle might be rejected by "weak members;" the fear acted as a whip; the gentlemen turned up in full strength. The Working Class was declared by them to be unreliable; from it moneys could not come; moneys had to be taken from any other source. The donations were accepted. a trothless crew, that had betrayed the Working Class, and were spurned by that Class when asked to contribute to the fund to rebuild the Labor Lyceum, they "lost faith" in the Proletariat, and reached out the open palm to the exploiter. With this act the Labor Lyceum received its quietus as a Temple of Labor.

On both sides of the waters, the deserters have dropped as "Utopian" the Marxian principle of the Class Struggle as a living principle. On both sides they have "lost faith" in the Working Class; and—on both sides they are plunging headlong into the ditch.

In contrast with them, on both sides of the waters, there is a camp of the stalwarts, in whose midst burns bright the living principle of the Class Struggle; with whom faith in the Proletariat grows instead of waning; and—to whom the future belongs.

The two events constitute an inspiring contrast between virility and senility, between honor and dishonor, between the Socialist Labor Party and its riff-raff adversaries.

Nor will many an erring workingman, who, in the confusion raised by his betrayers, lost his way, fail to find the straight and right path back again by the flash of light cast by this contrast on the situation.

WHAT IT ALL PORTENDS.

The appearance of the American Steel Company, or the Billion Trust, as it is often called, engineered by financiers, has centered attention upon a fact that mark an epoch in the development of the existing, or capitalist social system. It is now stated with positiveness in Wall street that financial interests in New York, London, Paris and Berlin are so intimately connected that they control the industrial world and are powerful enough henceforth to prevent financial panics in any of the countries of which they are the actual capitals.

What does this mean, what does it portend?

Bigness is relative. So long as no one concern towered head and shoulders over all, competition, and consequent disorder, with resulting panics were unavoidable results. Capitalism existed with all its leading horrors to the wage-slave, but that intense concentration that blossoms out in plutocracy did not yet exist. With the advent of a capitalist combination that towers over all, order is restored,—in the sense that "peace reigned in Warsaw" under Suvarow. The bones of the weaker are crushed, submission is enforced, and the industrial victims' cry of anguish is stifled by the plutocratic control of money, which prevents that voice from being heard as before through financial panics.

The prospect of an absence of financial panics, accordingly, does not imply the absence of industrial convulsions. All that it means is that the crises of old will have reached a chronic state. Once periodical, they will be continuous: Improved machinery and closer combinations will continue to smoke out smaller concerns; these firms will drop with a dull thud into the ranks of the proletariat; the ranks of the industrial proletariat will be swollen in addition by displaced workers, and by the bringing of cooliedom into the industrial whirl. From these economic conditions there will flow pregnant political and social results. Government will be a fob dangling from the waist of Plutocratic Power. Legislation will be absolutely dictated in the counting room, and when, the evils of its own pauperizing system will press too close upon it, and social unrest break out in social tumult, why, then, the International Magnates can indulge in some tactful bloodletting. They may declare wars against one another, and massacre large numbers of wholly superfluous workingmen to the tune of "Patriotism," and to the delight of the Generals and their wives.

The day of peace in financial circles means the day of Pariahdom for the masses: the private ownership of the means of production will have reached its logical conclusion, to wit, the overthrow of even the vestige of democratic rule: the machinery of government will have become as completely the private property of an industrial oligarchy as is the machinery of production.

But it will never come so far. The third clause in the platform of the Socialist Labor Party first promulgated in the land the declaration that, the true theory of politics being that the machinery of government must be owned and controlled by the whole people, it follows that the true theory of economics must be that the machinery of production must likewise belong to the people, a system of private ownership in such machinery being subversive, sooner or later, of all principles of democratic rule. Jeered at by the knaves and their dupes, the Party held these principles aloft, and bore them untouched through the pelting storm of political attack, until the day has come when events have demonstrated its wisdom. During this period the Party has strewn the constructive seed of the Social Revolution far and wide, and the tramp of the revolutionary hosts may be heard distinctly approaching, ready to close with Plutocracy, throw it, and give the signal to the Proletariat of all other nations that the hour of their deliverance has sounded.

The approaching heyday of Capitalism, as foreshadowed by the Billion Trust, portends its downfall.

The abduction of young girls for immoral purposes continues with no abatementment. The only way to stop it is to remove the "social evil" from a capitalist basis, and in order to that it will be necessary to remove society from a capitalist basis. The preacher who talks about "the necessary evil," does so because that fine feeling instinct of the preacher leads him, knowingly or unknowingly, to scent in prostitution one of the essential points of the system which he upholds.

THAT "THIN SIDE OF THE WEDGE."

It is most significant that in all the howls that have gone up from the camps of Labor so-called, and of Reform, so-called, at the recent court decision annulling the "prevailing rate of wages" clause, not once has the real, the pregnant, the striking lesson taught by the event been even remotely adverted to. The howls have confined themselves to the old, worn-out, beaten paths of "hollering" in the air.

Who has not heard the phrase, hurled at the Socialists, that the wise policy to pursue is, not to present the Labor Movement's full demands, the "broad side of the wedge," but to "get there" by degrees, by insinuating the "thin side of the wedge" first? What this "thin edge of the wedge" theory amounts and leads to,—that is the real lesson that he who is capable of learning should draw from the fate of "the "prevailing rate of wages" clause.

The craving for higher wages is general; it is natural with the Working Class, as natural as that a fish tends to the water. This naturalness, and the deep significance thereof, are perceived and understood by the class-conscious workingman, by the Socialists; to both facts, however, the class-unconscious workingman is blind. Accordingly, the class-unconscious workingman, proceeding from his fallacious premises, looks puzzled at the steady rout that accompanies his every endeavor to satisfy the cravings of his class: Wages decline steadily; his earnings steadily shrink; despite his increased productivity, his share, both absolute and relative, grows less; all his "victories" to the contrary notwithstanding, the end of the song to him is that he finds himself standing at an ever lower rung on the ladder of social well-being.

In his puzzled and chagrined mood, the class-unconscious workingman becomes irritable. Despite himself, his class instincts assert themselves, driving him to occasional "unpleasant" utterances. At that moment he becomes the object of the kind solicitude of the "Reformer" and of the Labor Lieutenant of his fleecers, the Capitalist Class. The former, because he is a freak, the latter, because he is a fraud, seeks to cool down the angry workingman with allurements that promise success. One of these is to favor a law that shall prescribe better conditions for Government employees. In this way originated the "prevailing rate of wages" clause for municipal employees. The class-conscious workingmen, the Socialists, opposed the proposition in that shape. They established the principle that any demand for better conditions on the part of Labor was essentially a revolutionary demand, and that, being such,—apart from the folly of expecting the enforcement of it by a capitalist government—, such demands could never prevail, they could not even lead a step forward, except upon lines that took in the whole Working Class. Accordingly, the position of the class-conscious workingmen, of the Socialists, was that demands for higher wages, lower hours, etc., should be made for the whole Working Class; public health, public safety, public policy demanding that the employment of workingmen anywhere by whomsoever, Government or private capitalist, below certain wages or above certain hours, be made a criminal offence. Thus planted, the demand would have been sound and dignified; above all, it would have tended to effect that solidification of the Working Class without which even temporary relief, let alone its emancipation, is impossible.

Fraud and Freak bristled up at the Socialist position. The one for one reason, the other for another, neither dared deny the correctness of the Socialist contention "in general"; but both in chorus condemned the Socialist tactics of putting forward the "broad side of wedge"; the wise policy, they contended, was to start with the "thin side of the wedge"; to "get there" by degrees, to first get a law for municipal employees. The fallacious, tho' plausible, theory prevailed. The law was enacted for municipal employees. And what is the result? The Courts knocked out the law and clearly placed their decision upon the ground that "it was not claimed that the statute has any relation to public health or any of the other objects within the scope of the police power." Thus a principle, that could have held its own, was scuttled by its own advocates: to them principle was the "broad side" of the wedge, and had to be eschewed; they chose the "thin side," that is, a fraction, and thereby rendered the "broad side" ridiculous and marked it "Ichabod." As far as all the agitation for this law is concerned, it was wasted. The law is dead, and the workers back of it are not an inch forward.

Along with the cant-phrase anent the "thin side of the wedge," there is most commonly heard that other cant-phrase about its being "easier to catch flies with molasses than with vinegar." The two are twins. Being essentially revolutionary, the Labor demands of the Working Class require MEN for their achievement, not FLIES, or trash. As a Labor Movement, carried on the shoulders of trash is despicable, and is regularly flattened out by the flails of Time, so likewise are broken with clock-work regularity the ill-set bones of whatever purports to be a Labor Movement, that conceals its program, that thereby caricatures its underlying principle, and that is doltish enough to imagine that a Revolution can be achieved piece-meal, thin side of the wedge forward.

Revolutions are born like children,—head foremost. Woe unto him who misappreciates this scientific fact; woe unto those who allow themselves to be duped by such!

This is what the fate of the "prevailing rate of wages" clause teaches—to those who have eyes to see and ears to hear.

Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan

BROTHER JONATHAN.—Socialism is silly!

UNCLE SAM.—Hey!?

B. J.—Yes, wholly impracticable. One question will puncture the bubble.

U. S.—Out with it!

B. J.—Who will do the dirty or risky work under Socialism? Who will do pick work in a mine, such risky and dirty work, instead of making cigars? There, now!

U. S.—Did you ever hear of "supply and demand" in labor?

B. J.—Yes.

U. S.—The larger the supply in a trade——

B. J.—The lower are the wages.

U. S.—The lower the supply.

B. J.—The higher the wages.

U. S.—"Supply and demand," accordingly, regulate wages.

B. J.—Just so.

U. S—Is it not a fact that the final workings of this economic law, coupled with others, is that the riskier and dirtier the work, the larger is the supply as a rule?

B. J. (ponders a while).—Well, yes; that's a fact, on the whole.

U. S.—Accordingly, the way things are to-day, under capitalism, the law of supply and demand works unjustly?

B. J.—Granted. But what are you going to do about it?

U. S.—Wipe out such injustice with Socialism.

B. J.—How?

U. S.—You are clear upon this point, that, under capitalism, the result on Labor of "supply and demand" is injustice?

B. J.—Yes; perfectly clear.

U. S.—Now, then, that identical law of supply and demand would, under Socialism, work out justice.

B. J.—The devil you say!

U. S.—What occupation do you imagine would draw the larger number of applicants, the dirty or the clean, the risky or the safe?

B. J.—The clean and safe, of course!

U. S.—Let's come down to two occupations—coal mining and cigar rolling—which of the two do you imagine will have the larger number of applicants?

B. J.—Cigar rolling, no doubt! Hardly any would apply for a miner's dirty and risky job.

U. S.—Which means to say that the supply of cigarmakers will be above and the supply of miners below the demand?

B. J.—Now, what do you imagine lies at the bottom of this manifestation?

B. J. scratches his head.

U. S.—Is it not that there is an infinitely greater consumption of life-tissue in mining than in cigar-making?

B. J. (brightening up)—That's it!

U. S.—The value to society of the material things that it wants is measured by the amount of life-tissue absorbed in their production.

B. J.—Granted.

U. S.—Length of time, devoted in such production, is, accordingly, an important factor in determining the quantity of life-tissue that a worker expends?

B. J. puckers up his brow.

U. S.—I'll explain. It means that 8 hours, employed in coal mining implies a greater consumption of life-tissue than 8 hours employed in cigar-making.

B. J.—Oh, yes!

U. S.—Accordingly, the returns that a miner is entitled to for 8 hours' work should be more than the returns of a cigarmaker for 8 hours' work?

B. J. nods his head approvingly.

U. S.—How much more?

B. J.—There we are stuck, and your Socialism suffers shipwreck!

U. S.—You are stuck, and you are stuck merely because you forget all about what you admitted a minute ago. Let me refresh your memory. You admitted that the supply of miners would be below and the supply of cigarmakers above, the demand.

B. J.—Yes.

U. S.—Would you be "stuck" if you tried to ascertain the number of applicants for each of the two occupations?

B. J.—No; that's easy as rolling off a log; a simple case of addition.

U. S.—And would you be "stuck" if asked how much larger the supply was in the one than in the other?

B. J.—No; that would be simply a case of subtraction.

U. S.—And you admitted, did you not, that the reason for the difference in the supply between the two was the difference between the two in the consumption of life-tissue, there being more life-tissue consumed in mining than in cigar making?

B. J.—Yes, I did. It's so.

U. S.—And you admitted, did you not, that for all these reasons the returns a miner is entitled to for 8 hours' work, should be more than a cigarmaker's for the same time?

B. J.—I did; and so it is.

U. S.—Now are you still stuck when I ask how much more?

B. J. (smites his forehead)—Right you are! I see it now; the difference between the supply of miners and the supply of cigarmakers, will tell exactly how much more the miner should get.

U. S.—You are now out of the woods, the rest is plain sailing. If there are twice as many applicants for cigarmaking as for mining, it means that 4 hours mining should have the same returns as 8 hours' cigarmaking. And so all along the line, whatever the differences in figures may be. The Legislature in the Socialist Republic would have hardly any but "statistical legislation" to enact. The facts and figures would be all before it, to enable it to arrive at the correct conclusions. It could fix with justice the length of time that in any one industry shall be equivalent to the length of time in any other.

The balance between the dirty or risky occupations and the pleasant and safe ones would be established by the longer hours in the latter and the shorter hours in the former. In the Socialist Republic, where none is being exploited, leisure for the cultivation of the ic and intellectual part of man is after, "dirty and risky" occupations,a hours of work at which would give equal share in the ample stores of the operative commonwealth, would not main without applicants. There is more to be said on the subject.

B. J.—Enough I'm knocked out.

John C. Chase, the first, last, and "Socialist Mayor" of Haverhill, when was ignominiously defeated last year, tained, on the strength of the advertis he had received, a jolt as a drummer for shoe firm. When he got out on the it was discovered that the further got away from Haverhill the smaller became. As a consequence the firm charged him. He was wanted in position for just the same reasons tha was wanted by other capitalists in Ha hill. He could not fill the bill in case,-and so was forced to look for fields to conquer. Did he return to shoe shop? Did he once more go onto bench as he said he was wiling to elected? Not he. John started a cigar store, in an humble way so he work himself up, and he calls on all members of the S. D. P. to rally to shop. As the major portion of the S.D is also in some little business, and calls to the members to rally to th shops to advance the cause of "Socialis it is to be feared that there will b slight clash over the new venture.

It is found to be impossible to men in the navy. When an opportu occurs, they desert in flocks. The la case is that of the cruiser Dixie wh recently lost eighty-one men. The went into the navy in the first p because they could not exist on and they went out of the navy beca they found that life there was even horrible than it was on land. The ditions in the American navy to-day as bad as they ever were in the da of the wooden ship. It may be admi ted that the officers of the navy are "ge tlemen," but then it takes a "gentl man" to treat mere common men dogs.

The Social Democratic Party, being party of no compromise, is should not prise us to read in the returns from town election in Groveland, Mass, following: "John Morris, Citizen's cus, Democratic Social Nomina Papers." The case has not the usual cuse that he was nominated first by Social Democrats, and then, against wishes, received the unsolicited supp of the Citizen's Caucus. In this insta the Social Democrats endorsed a nomi of the Citizen's Caucus. Morris also another endorsement, that of the tempe ence people. In spite of the triple ance he was buried deep, deep down in mud that the compromising, selling-o Social Democracy has been so careful prepare for its future resting place.

The Italians at White Plains, wh went on strike because a ruffian hired a railroad company had murdered of their number, complain that they are forced to live in the company's houses, and pay for them, although they have, in many cases, houses of their own. They also complain that the pany defrauds them in other ways. is undoubtedly treason, and in that cheap European labor is a me to American institutions. A God ing, sturdy, independent American, had the love of the flag in his would submit to that and, wonder more things were not done to him.

Political and Economic.

Says the Halifax, Canada, "Caus Labor:

"This country needs the Socialist bor Party as urgently as ever a cou did. It needs it with all its famous tributes of fearlessness, integrity and tolerance. There is to-day in Canada a labor movement worthy the name, a labor movement, so-called, whic ripe in its rottenness for the warfa the Socialist Trade and Labor Allia We have labor representatives in the liaments, and a Department of L at Ottawa—we are rapidly developi race of fakirs among the trades un So we say, it is time the Party its best efforts to the wider distrib of its organization on the political as also that of the Alliance on the dustrial field. The propaganda inst ed by the capitalist government to pletely emasculate the trades union ment must be met by a strong to enroll the ranks of Labor under class-conscious flag. To this end, Party, to a greater extent than be must be brought to the attention of workers, and the Party's class-consc basis must be promulgated on hand."

The "Social Democratic Herald" two searchlight advertisements. reads: "For the truth read an Indep ent Newspaper, one which stands American principles, is opposed to perialism, and is faithful to the peop interests, "Springfield Republican," capitalist paper. The other is: "Ap to Reason is unique—Nothing else it." It has been evident for some that the Social Democracy would re the support of the "Springfield Re lican," and that in return it should port the paper. They are both equ "faithful to the people's interests." is also evident that there is nothing like the "Appeal to Reason." No else could be like it. What other p could collect money to send a represe tive to New Zealand, and then not him? What other paper could ob money to convert editors by sending "Appeals," and then not convert because the papers were not sent? other paper could brazenly claim support of Socialists, and then cooly them that it was not out in the inte of Socialism? None by the "Appe Reason," with its editor's labor-skinn colony-buncoing, fraud record.

The "Socialist" of Seattle, Washing which calls itself "The Working Paper," has a chart on which we read unorganized labor receives $1.00 a and that organized labor receives $2. day. Perhaps this "organized labor the coal miner who claims that he average $6.00 a week, or it may the mill-hand who does not age much over $5.50 a week. The organized labor that receives only has in its ranks the highest paid me ics and experts, and it has by far th jority of all labor in this country.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name, will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

A Card and a Challenge from Daniel De Leon.

To the DAILY PEOPLE—The "New Yorker Volkszeitung" of Thursday, the 21st instant, contains an editorial article in which the following passage appears:

"It was the year 1887. In Clarendon Hall a meeting was being held of the Publishing Association, that published the 'Leader,' the then Socialist daily of New York. The paper found itself financially embarrassed, and the question was how to raise funds. In the midst of the discussion a man rose and declared that he could get from Jimmy O'Brien, ex-Sheriff of New York, and Tammany-Republican-Independent professional politician as high as $8,000 without entailing any obligation. 'I earnestly advise that this money be taken,' said he. 'Non olet! Money stinks not.'

"The meeting jumped up in highest excitement, and, full of indignation, it howled and hissed down the man, who had submitted this proposition. White as the wash on the wall he sank down into his seat.

"That man was 'Professor' Daniel De Leon!"

This story is a robust falsehood, known to be such by its publishers. To people in the Labor Movement a refutation of this charge is superfluous. They know the established reputation of the "Volkszeitung" for reckless mendacity. During the last year and a half, in particular, they have caught that paper, red-handed in calumny after calumny, and in the deliberate publication of preposterously false statements on matters of importance. To such people, the appearance of any important statement in that paper, particularly against an officer of the Socialist Labor Party, is, at least, presumptive evidence of its falsity, and the matter is justly cast aside as an impotent ebullition of the white-heat rage into which the cowhiding to which the Party has subjected the "Volkszeitung," has thrown that obscene sheet.

But comparatively few people are as yet in active touch with the Labor Movement. A decent regard for the public induces me to meet this accusation now, and remove all occasion for its further circulation in good faith, by placing the facts on record, categorically, and once for all.

I was present at the "Leader" meeting where Jimmy O'Brien's name was mentioned. I mentioned it. I had heard rumors of his having offered to loan money to the paper. I rose—not to make a motion or submit a proposition, nor did I make or submit any—I rose for information. I asked whether it was true that Jimmy O'Brien had offered moneys. It is not true that an uproar followed; least of all that I was howled or hissed down. Amidst perfect order, the chair answered my question in the affirmative, and I sat down in perfect peace.

But the meeting did not continue in perfect quiet. My question, put, as will more fully appear, in perfect innocence, brought on an animated discussion. When now looked back upon, that discussion assumes peculiar interest. The meeting divided into two. One part, overwhelmingly the larger, favored the acceptance of the money from O'Brien; the other part, very much the smaller, was against acceptance. Of what material were the two sides composed?

Those against the acceptance were the Archibalds and McKims, all of them Tammany heelers, and as such anxious to kill the paper, and, above all, to prevent giving prestige to O'Brien, who was anti-Tammany.

And who were for acceptance? Why, the "Volkszeitung" element, in whose building the paper was published, and who controlled it absolutely. Their spokesman on that occasion was none less than their own Schewitch,—before then and after then, a "Volkszeitung" Editor. Schewitch made an impassioned address for acceptance of the money; he ridiculed and violently attacked what he called the "spasm of purity" that had "suddenly seized upon the Archibalds"; he exposed their hostility to the paper, and he carried the day. His own "Volkszeitung" crowd was so overwhelmingly in the majority that he needed no aid from an element of which I then was one, that scented and despised the Archibald politician element, but altho' it did not train with the "Volkszeitung" set, felt sympathetic toward it. As it was, Schewitch got many a vote that was not of his own set. I can not now say for certain whether I voted or not. If I did, I supported Schewitch, whom I took for an honorable man, and whose side I judged by him.

The motion to accept the money having prevailed, a member of the body was to be chosen, and was so chosen, on the spot, to see O'Brien. And who was that member? Why, I myself; chosen without dissent by a vote in which the "Volkszeitung" element was dominant!—That much for the ghost story of my having been howled down and made to sink with blanched cheeks into my seat by an indignant meeting.

I had taken no part in the discussion. I had followed it with all the curiosity of a man, who was barely eight months in the Labor Movement, and felt not a little bewildered; behind whom a storm was raging against himself for "disgracing himself by his activity in the Labor Movement"; and before whom, to his unspeakable surprise, scenes were constantly enacting that gave rude shocks to many an illusion concerning the singleness of purpose of whomsoever was found in the camp of Labor. That scene took place in the early part of the summer of 1887,—fourteen years ago. I was not then a Socialist; claimed to be none; was no member of what then called itself the "Socialist Labor Party," which I did not join until fully three years later; and, as to the Social Question, especially the fact and principle of the Class Struggle and all that thereby hangs, I knew next to nothing. I only vaguely discerned the granite ribs of Socialism, and how uninformed I then was may be judged from the fact that I looked upon the "Volkszeitung" element as pillars of sound theoretic, and pure, sturdy tactical Socialism. My election to see O'Brien evidently was dictated by the sense that I was of neither faction, and could be trusted by both as one who would not steal. I accepted the mission, imagining it to come from a stalwart, incorruptible element, the "Volkszeitung" element. I saw O'Brien the next day, and once more a day or two later. I had never seen the man before, could, accordingly, have made no offers in his name. His conduct, his appearance and his language warned me to drop my embassy quick, and I did so on the spot. I have been informed that O'Brien then established direct negotiations with the "Volkszeitung," and gave them moneys. I do not know the fact of my own knowledge. To judge by what I have subsequently learned of the corrupt practices of the "Volkszeitung," down to its recent wallowing in the smut of Carnegie-Hearst-Coler donations, my information is probably correct.

That is what happened. It disposes in toto of the "Volkszeitung" yarn. The tale here unfolded is known to not a few in this city. For brazen falsification and for worm-like twisting of the truth this latest achievement of the "Volkszeitung" beats all. But I shall go further, and also prove it to be a clumsy, boomerang act of recklessness. I now challenge the "New Yorker Volkszeitung" to publish, from their own files, their own report of that "Leader" meeting of 1887 in parallel columns with the version that they now give. Meager tho' that report may be, it will surely be ample to impale the "Volkszeitung," and for all time hold it up to public contempt as a hypocrite; besides a headless, reckless libeler and liar.

The "Volkszeitung" is running amuck; the little head it ever had is now wholly lost, as revealed by this its latest feat. And no wonder:

The business so long plied by its set, of trafficking on the Labor Movement, has been wrecked by the shot and shell of the Socialist Labor Pary. Exposed as rank ignoramuses on Socialism, they were then convicted of treason to the Working Class. By documentary evidence they were proven guilty of corruption: guilty of taking advertisements from capitalit politicians; guilty of taking bribes from the Organized Scabbery to hush up the infamies perpetrated by these upon the rank and file in the Union; guilty of taking bribes from another set of the Organized Scabbery to whoop up hopeless strikes, by which the rank and file was bled, while the Organized Scabbery lived in clover; guilty of gathering money for men on strike, holding the money back for their own use, and inserting the amount in their sworn-to inventories in order to pad their assets; guilty of ignoring, during all these long weeks, by as much as a single line of editorial warning, the infamy of its own crowd in begging and accepting donations from the Carnegie capitalist fleecers of Labor and their lackeys, the politicians, etc., etc.

Convicted beyond redemption, the pack was whipped out of the Socialist Labor Party. The mask being torn from their faces, they have since been engaged in the task of trying to drag down into their own morass the honorable body of men that had cast them off as a leprosy on the Movement; their inevitable failure on that line has bereft them of all sense; and thus the spectacle is seen today of a lot of European adventurers—one of whom is a runaway embezzler from Berlin, and others of whom together with their hangers-on, have been graphically characterized by the "Staats-Zeitung," which knows its chickens, as "Ballon-Muetzen"—drop all pretence of having a principle, or arguments to defend it with; bestow all their time to ransacking personal records; feel stung with rage and mortification at finding the Party officers beyond reach of their polluted arrows; and bereft of all sense, finally, in their fury, impale themselves to public view, as they have done in this instance—and where I can well afford to leave them quivering.

DANIEL DE LEON,
1487 Avenue A.

New York, March 22.

Fakir Duncan of the Miners Admits That His Union is the Anchor for Capital.

To the DAILY PEOPLE—Before me are two clippings, which, I believe, will be of interest. They are identical in matter. It is an appeal of Mr. Chas. Duncan on the subject of the coal strike here. But there is this difference: one is from the "Denver Republican," the ultra-capitalistic paper of Colorado, and the other from the "Denver Evening Post," an "independent" sheet, so you will see that, by being able to get his epistle printed in papers ostensibly different in politics, Mr. Chas. Duncan is acceptable, quite acceptable, to capitalism in all its phases, although posing as a "labor leader."

When Duncan came to Colorado, a great flourish of trumpets announced the end of the strike. But he came, saw, and has been whipped by those whom he looked upon as easy meat; and no one is more aware of the precarious situation of the miners than is Chas. Duncan.

One thing is especially noticeable, and viewed in its right light, it should damn once more and forever such organizations as the United Mine Workers; and the thing is this: in every instance where a settlement has been approached, the main object of the organizers has been to further the interests of the National organization FIRST, and those of the men AFTERWARD.

Duncan came down into Freemont county, and what he did there is characteristic of the man. He did nothing with the C. F. and I. mines, but he did settle the strike in some of the small mines at A DISADVANTAGE TO THE MEN.

In these published letters, Duncan speaks of his organization as "Instead of BEING A MENACE TO CAPITAL, IT HAD BECOME AN ANCHOR FOR IT."

Such is the loving expression used by this brother of Capital.

H. J. BRIMBLE.

Williamsburg, Colo., March 13.

What Can a Judge Not Do?

To the DAILY PEOPLE—Quite recently you had an article entitled "Smiling Both Ways," in which the story was given of how Judge Hall, in Oakland, claimed to be in favor of the eight-hour law, but decided against it under the pretext that he was bound to follow the decision of the Supreme Court which had declared the law unconstitutional. The article exposed the hypocrisy of this judge. Now comes a decision in line with your argument: a judge expressly sets aside even a Supreme Court decision. The following is a San Diego despatch in point; it is from the "Call" of this city:

"San Diego, March 12.—Judge Torrance, by a decision to-day in the matter of the habeas corpus petition of Elizabeth Ramon, overrules the Supreme Court as to the effect a failure on the part of a defendant in a misdemeanor case to waive a trial by jury would have on whatever judgment the court might render upon conviction.

"In the case of Fife the Supreme Court has held that the failure of the trial court to give the defendant the opportunity to demand or waive a trial by jury amounted to nothing more than an error, which would form a basis for a motion for a new trial and for an appeal.

"Judge Torrance holds that such a failure on the part of the justice invalidates the judgment, and, despite the decision of the Supreme Court, he ordered the release of Mrs. Ramon on the writ. She had been sentenced to serve six months on the charge of battery committed on another woman."

And further deponent sayeth not, except that, led by their Organized Scabbery, the "pure and simple" unions whom Judge Hall sat down on are kept quiet so as not to make this point.

R.

San Francisco, Cal., March 14.

The Cloven Hoof of the Capitalist Parson.

To the DAILY PEOPLE—I have just read in the Dayton "Daily News," the organ of the S. D. P. in this city, what purports to be the full text of an address delivered in Old Guard Hall on Wednesday night last, under the auspices of the S. D. P., by the Rev. Father McGrady of Kentucky, on "The Labor Problem and Its Solution."

The reverend father spoke very feelingly, not to say poetically, of his love for the hills and dales and rocks and vales of his native country (America); he delineated quite clearly the evils of capitalism and the sufferings and misery of the workers under it, and he said LET this thing be done and LET the other thing happen; but he did not say to his audience, "ARISE IN YOUR MIGHT AND CRUSH THIS ACCURSED THING UNDER FOOT." He also delivered quite a happy little homily on the blessedness of the future life that it is to be supposed the good workers will enjoy and from which their wicked exploiters will be shut out. Do you see the cloven hoof of the capitalist parson deep through?

ALERT.

Dayton, O., March 17.

Nailed, as Completely as the Davis Lie.

To the DAILY PEOPLE—On last Monday night, on the street, one Willard Barringer made a very grave accusation against our comrade, De Leon, and, upon my demanding of him proofs he referred me to the international secretary of the I. T. U., J. W. Bramwood, of Indianapolis. I wrote to Bramwood stating the case. Enclosed is his answer—that is, a copy of it, and also a copy of the note that, upon the receipt of that letter from Bramwood, I wrote and mailed to Barringer.

I deem it essential that I keep the original of Bramwood's letter here for the present. We're going to have some fun out of those fellows.

Dayton, O., March 15.

J. R. FRASER.

[Enclosures.]

I.

International Typographical Union.
Office of Secretary-Treasurer.
Indianapolis, Ind., March 14, 1901.

Mr. J. F. Fraser, 17 East Third Street,
Dayton, O.:

Dear Sir—I am in receipt of your favor of March 12, saying that you have been informed that Mr. De Leon of the Socialist Labor Party furnished 167 scabs to the New York "Sun" during the fight against that paper, and asking as to the correctness of the statement. In reply, I beg to say that I am unable to advise you upon this point, but I have to-day written Secretary Healy of New York Union No. 6, asking that he reply to your question.

Mr. De Leon's party maintains a non-union printing office in New York. I believe that Mr. De Leon has a union of his own. What I mean to say is, the office in which the official paper of his party is published does not employ members of New York Union No. 6, and is not conducted in accordance with the rules of New York Union and of the International Typographical Union. Very truly, yours,

(Signed) J. W. BRAMWOOD.

(The original is written on the official letterhead of the I. T. U.)

II.

17 East Third Street,
Dayton, O., March 15, 1901.

Mr. Willard Barringer, Dayton:

Dear Sir—I am in receipt of a communication, which is before me, from Mr. J. W. Bramwood, of Indianapolis, refusing to substantiate your accusation that De Leon had furnished 167 scabs to help break the late strike against the New York "Sun."

The worst that Mr. Bramwood can say is that De Leon is true to the class he represents, and carries the S. T. & L. A. label on the paper that he edits.

Now, Mr. Barringer, I am going to give you a little friendly advice: either substantiate your accusation or come up like a little man and admit that you lied. Section Dayton is after you and your kind with a sharp stick; and we will show you no mercy until you are either wiped out of the labor movement or you pluck up what manhood there is in you and get on the right side of this question.

Hoping to hear from you at an early date, I am, yours truly,

J. R. FRASER.

Flint-Lock Politicians.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—The other night I went to a Democratic convention which put me in mind of an Irish wake. One sister got up and pointing her fist at another woman exclaimed: "That dirty old hussy is trying to knife me." A man in front of me remarked that these people were 22-caliber politicians, but I objected to that comparison for the reason that the 22-caliber gun had been modernized as well as that of larger caliber. "Flint lock politicians" would be more specific. For while successive improvements upon the old flint lock have resulted in the modern perfected fire arm, these people, laboring under the delusion that certain effects are causes, have never advanced in the knowledge of social economy.

Considering their disregard for the acquisition of scientific knowledge, it is no wonder they have never passed the flint lock stage.

These are the people who want to take a step at a time back to the days of our daddies—for that is where they belong. People who live at the present time of scientific production and politics, yet who persistently grope in darkness are to blame, not only for their own misery, but the misery of their whole class. We need politicians to-day who are scientific and up to date. We find it hard to educate people to that idea when it makes them tired, not only to read sense, but even to listen to it, but we shall persist.

A WORKINGMAN.

Denver, Colo., March 17.

Among the Lumber Jacks of Minnesota.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—About five weeks ago I left the lumber camp on Swan River, this State.

I have heard so much of prosperity for the last two years and not enjoyed any of it that the word sounds like idle mockery to me, and when I see the wage slaves, who are sold and bought, at the market price of supply and demand, the capitalist orators, and labor fakirs, I get almost discouraged, but the DAILY PEOPLE and Socialist literature gives me fresh courage.

Last fall I went up in the woods as you know. I observed one thing strikingly; that is the increasing competition amongst the lumber jacks, as the working men are called in the lumbering industry. We had an example of how "Supply and Demand" in the labor market went. When we hired out in Duluth, the wages were about one notch over the starvation point, on account of a slight demand. We worked in the camp about four days when in the evening after supper our foreman came into the camp with a "prosperity" note from the superintendent of the company, informing us that wages would be reduced twenty per cent. It read something like this:

"Mr. Dolly, foremen No. —: After this sawers will be paid from $22 to $26 per month; swampers from $20 to $26; teamsters from $26 to $30 per month. We can get all the men we want at that price. Jumpers and tramps will be paid the lowest of wages."

This is the prosperity we got. What could we do? We were well aware the lumbermen capitalists had shipped a large number of men from the army of the unemployed through the employment offices in Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth, West Superior, and other cities, and we knew that the country was overrun with men. But we knew that if we stayed there and accepted the reduction we would be made to work harder than ever. If we quit we were "Jumpers," "Loafers," "Tramps." But we thought it was better to quit, to show that we were not satisfied with such prosperity, and the next day the "Tramps," "Jumpers," "Loafers," increased many times that of the day before. Men could not get anything to eat, and misery increased. The old experienced lumber jacks were thrown into compulsory idleness through the importation of factory men from the city. We saw men of many different trades looking for work in the woods, who had been given a vacation by some labor saving machine, or quit their trade on account of lowness of wages.

Although the Socialists are very few in this part of the country, yet work is being done that will enlighten the lumber jacks of Minnesota, and they will join hands with the Socialist Labor Party and smash capitalism and establish the Socialist Republic.

J. H. ECKLAND.

Pine Brook, Minn., March 14.

Mr. Tripp Tripped.

HOUSTON, Tex. March 7, 1901.

To Whom It May Concern:

Whereas, the general belief prevails among the rank and file of organized labor in this community that Mr. R. R. Tripp is or has been connected with the Socialist Labor Party of Texas, and his activity in boosting himself for his "brother's" position in the city electrician's office having, in a measure, reflected upon the wage workers of this city who believe in the teachings of Socialism as taught by said party, in order to set at rest any erroneous impressions in regard to Mr. Tripp's standing as a Socialist, the following letter of inquiry was sent to the headquarters of the Socialist Labor Party at San Antonio:

HOUSTON, Tex., March 2, 1901.

To the State Committee of the Socialist Labor Party:

Dear Sirs—Inasmuch as R. R. Tripp of this city, now an applicant for the office of city electrician, has heretofore been identified with several efforts to organize here a section of the Socialist Labor Party, and is regarded by many wage workers as in some way connected with that party, please give me a statement as to what relation, if any, he bears to the organization named. This letter is written for the purpose of securing official information as to the standing of one who, while professing to believe in the principles and tactics of the Socialist Labor Party, is seeking an appointive office at the hands of capitalist politicians. Yours truly,

JNO. L. BRYANT.

• • •

The following, under seal, tells the story:

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., March 5, 1901.

Jno. L. Bryant, Houston, Texas:

Dear Comrade—Replying to yours of the 2d inst., we wish to say that Mr. R. R. Tripp of your city has never to our knowledge been a member of the Socialist Labor Party. He has never applied to this committee for membership at large, and could not have been attached to any section in this State, because no section exists in the city where he resides. As to Mr. Tripp's effort to help organize a section of the Socialist Labor Party at Houston, we beg to say that we were informed by our State Organizer to that effect, but that the gentleman balked at the decision of our last national convention which barred officers of the "pure and simple" unions from membership in our party.

In conclusion we wish to state that had Mr. Tripp been a member of the Socialist Labor Party when he applied for an office to a capitlist city government, he would be promptly expelled.

Fraternally,

The Texas State Committee of the Socialist Labor Party.

FRANK LEITNER,
Secretary Pro. Tem.

On Another Scabby Job.

To the DAILY PEOPLE—At the regular meeting of the Pioneer Cigarmakers Alliance, L. A. 141, held last Monday, a new job was reported as being given to the Organized Scabbery of the Cigarmakers International Union. Four of their fakirs are said to be stationed in front of the factory of Kerbs, Wertheim & Schiffer at Second avenue and Fifty-fourth street. The purpose is to give a job to these now jobless fakirs. As a pretext for the job, this "picket" is to keep up an appearance of there being a strike still on, when the fact is that despite all the deception practiced on the men by the fakirs and their Carnegie-"Volkszeitung," the strike is over and the shop is full. Another pretext is to get the names and addresses of all the people now employed there, and "publish the same in the papers that Organized Scabbery control, the 'Volkszeitung' and the two scab Bohemian dailies, the 'Listy' and the 'Hlas Lidu.'"

Apart from the ridiculousness of these pretexts, the task of ascertaining the 3,000 names of all the employees at Kerbs will be especially hard in view of the fact that the four fakirs "on picket" are too drunk to stand on their feet straight, in consequence of the $3 per day "expenses" that they now receive.

It therefore follows that there is another purpose in this, the latest move of Organized Scabbery. It is a serious one for them. It is a finale to cap the climax of their effort to rivet a tax upon the poor wage-slaves in the cigar industry, in the form of high dues and heavy assessments. They tried to impose this tax under promise that the wages would be increased and better stock to work from would be furnished if they would only consent to be robbed in this manner by the Organized Scabbery. The scheme failed. The fakirs now seek to profit by the situation in the only way left to them: that is, by getting rid of some of their dupes, who have become a financial menace to them, in consequence of being entitled to the impossible benefits promised to them by the constitution, unless new dupes could be gathered in continuously, which is now impossible.

It must be remembered that one of the promises of better conditions for the dupe consists in the illusion that, if he cannot benefit his family during his lifetime, after his death, at least, his family will be profited by his investment in that crooked organization. Now, as a large number of those who have been taken in by this promise are becoming entitled to the returns, they must be gotten rid of somehow. An opportunity now presents itself. Trade is dull and jobs are hard to get. Many of the firms are laying off "hands," of course some of them are members of the C. M. I. U. Being forced to take a job in the prohibited place, it is expected that they will be dropped and thus the "Union" will be freed of all financial obligations to them.

And that is the sole purpose of these "pickets."

ANTHONY GELLRICH.

Secretary Executive Committee Pioneer Cigarmakers Union No. 141, S. T. & L. A.

Saved Is the Country!

To the DAILY PEOPLE—The country is saved! That is, that part of it which lies in the immediate vicinity of Port Chester. The saving factor is "an object lesson in co-operation" to be given by the Socialists (?) of the "Hand with the radish" type. There is no need to go to Virginia, Washington or Cuba, when the trick can be done right here. Consequently the scene of the "operation" will be the populous dormitory of Port Chester just across from here, which is named, among other things, New Lebanon, on the banks of the majestic Bryan River.

The Co- will vie with the operation in point of extent, and I have no doubt it will push it hard; so hard, in fact, that in a short time the operation will know it has been operating, or I shall have missed my guess. The Co. is composed of the small number of 23 persons, all of whom know how to push real hard (especially in opposite directions); so hard, in fact, that they seem to have a monopoly on it. As an evidence of this some of them have been able to acquire property by having "pushed" their wives into the shirt factory, while others were able to "push" boarders into vacant rooms, and tenants into upper floors. All of which has helped the "original accumulation" and has brought the company into close proximity to operation, to say nothing of a "foot-toot" machine on rubber tired wheels, possessed by one of them.

The operation will consist of handling the radish, together with Egyptian onions and Bermula potatoes; also other staple and fancy articles of capitalist production, commonly called groceries. These will be dealt out "ad lib." on receipt of cost price (plus a slight increment), to "Die Alte Gennossen" and other wage slaves, etc., whom it is a shame to allow to be robbed by vulgar capitalists of their munificent earnings. Besides the present system of society must be changed and what better way to change it than by co-operation?

Alas! We poor deluded "DeLeonites" are following a chimera, while the "glassgonsious sozialismus" go to work and establish co-operation, thereby giving us the "Dinky Dink."

C. OTTO FRANSECKY.

Post Chester, March 21.

Child Labor in South Carolina.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—A bill introduced in the South Carolina House of Representatives to prohibit child labor under the age of twelve years was defeated by a vote of 66 to 32. The fate of the bill serves to bring out the interests behind child labor and to show the sort of ghouls that batten on the tender flesh of the little ones, white ones at that.

There are about 7,000 children, ranging in age from seven to twelve years, at present working seventy-two hours a week in the cotton mills. For this they receive on an average, twenty cents a day. The work is hard and exhausting, and in various mill towns the matter had become so great a scandal, owing to the great mortality among the children that a limitation bill was introduced at this session of the house.

The debate brought out all the facts relative to the case, and showed that it is not the negro who is illiterate, but it is the white man. For example, in Aiken where the population is divided fairly equally, the negroes have 1,600 more children at school. It also showed that during the past ten years, the years of greatest increase in the number of mills erected and in the mill output, there has been an abnormal increase in illiteracy.

Despite this the mill owners came well protected. In the discussion before the Committee on Commerce and Manufacture, the mills of Piedmont were represented by the mill superintendent and a preacher. The latter was present to show that the spiritual welfare of the children in the mills was "all that could be desired." These men were supplemented by several doctors who affirmed that "the health of the children was improved" by twelve hours of close confinement and hard work. The mill hands were not represented, as the owners threatened to discharge and blacklist any person who would appear in favor of the bill. Acting on this delicate hint, the operatives, "of their own free will," circulated a petition asking that the age limit be not raised, as the children were being educated at home, and their income was necessarily to support them. The petition also stated that the operatives feared that were the limit raised, it would deal a death blow to South Carolina's growing cotton industry.

The committee, naturally, returned an adverse report, and the report was well defended on the floor. Statistics were introduced to prove that the work was not injurious, and the clergyman stated that prosperity and happiness never before existed in the state as they exist now that the children are kept at work during the day, and sometimes during the night. It was no hardship for a child to arise early in the morning (work commences at six, consequently, as some of the children live miles away they often have to rise at four), and the knowledge that they were not dependent on themselves "tended to cultivate that spirit of sturdy Americanism that is so essential to the well being of our beloved land."

One of his opponents stated that the mill hands in Piedmont County had joined a union, and had not only been driven out of the county, but had also been driven out of the State. The men were forcibly suppressed, and it was nonsensical to believe that the amount of liberty that the opponents of the bill had kindly given to children, could possibly be granted to them.

Those who were against the bill, won out without any trouble, when they showed "the amount paid by the mills in taxation," and that "the mills were necessary to the State." The lawmakers, the vast majority, of whom last campaign entered the hunt for "the octopus that was draining our life blood," then voted, more than two to one, that it was well for children, little children, some of them not more than seven years old, to remain in the mills.

The whole affair was typical of the Democratic-Populistic-Bryanitic friend of labor. They wept bitterly last year at the wrongs to which "labor" was subjected by the trust, and they show how sincere they were by uniting against this child-labor bill. We need the Fighting S. L. P. down here.

W. S.

Charleston, South Carolina, March 16.

LETTER BOX.

Off-Hand Answers to Correspondents.

[No questions will be considered that come in anonymous letters. All letters must carry a bona fide signature and address.]

J. J. S., SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The Socialist Labor Party has no use for trash. The soundest and most beautiful architectural theory would present but a sorry heap of ruins if executed with unfit material. And so with Socialism. No amount of sound and beautiful Socialist theory alone will raise and uphold the dome of the Socialist Republic. It needs fit material for such structure. The Social Democracy, whether Kangaroo or Debseroo, can neither produce nor attract such material; look at the condoned corruption among them. The Socialist Labor Party alone does that. Underestimate not the space, and time, and effort devoted by the S. L. P. to the ascertaining of the qualities of men in these movements, and to the exposure of the hollow bricks or bricks without straws. The S. L. P. is not a preacher of Socialism merely; it is not a St. John the Baptist, howling in the wilderness; it is a driller of the Revolution. Hence it both teaches and organizes. Either fall in line, or get from under.

J. F. C., LYNN, MASS.—1. The columns are open to the desired discussion; but discuss succinctly.

2. You can get a copy of the affidavit by getting some one to go to court and copying it for you.

3. There is no truth in the statement that Comrade Sanial was in the employ of the Republican party.

J. J. NEW YORK.—The "Volkszeitung" report that its lawyers had been "instructed to proceed to collect the $250" contains a suppression of the truth. What was done was to serve the Sheriff with arrest papers against the Comrades. Nothing new since.

H. W. R., Newark, N. J.—Just now there are more poems in this office than can be attended to.

J. M., NEW YORK.—That's a good illustration of how the slanderers hang themselves. There are no 167 compositors in the "Sun," so that number, at any rate, could not have been supplied to it as scabs by the Alliance. Whatever charge the Party makes sticks; whatever charge the foes make recoils upon themselves. The legs of lies wear out.

M. T. D., PHILADELPHIA, PA.—The Single Taxer, that is to say, the "Fait fol," is essentially a psychological study. He looks upon the Social Question as a puzzle to be solved by a trick. The Single Tax is the trick.

O. F., READING, PA.—The $4,000,000 in bonds of the Carnegie Company are not for distribution. The premium or interest thereon alone is to be distributed, but only among the "deserving."

R. L., ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Not a ripple! The 7th of March came, and the 7th of March passed, and although it was the latest date fixed by the Social Democratic Labor Fakir Jockson of Schenectady for us to come to terms, and we refused, not a ripple has yet been experienced from the gentleman. As a gentle reminder, we gave him another kick, as you may have noticed, and harder than the first. He should not wholly back down. The least the gentleman should do is to begin to holler "Union Wrecker!"

G. B. AND W. J. R., PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Whether there are any more articles to come on Typographia No. 7? You bet! There are scores of fakirs in that organization that have not yet been touched up.

P. M., JACKSONVILLE, ILL.—The term "political parties" has no real application in the Austrian Parliament. The question: "What are the political divisions there?" can, accordingly, not be answered. There are no less than twenty-one different sets, which only in a very general way can be referred as "political parties." No less than fifteen of these have geographic names, like "Germans," "Czecks," "Poles," "Ruthenes," "Italians," "Roumanians," "Croats," "Servians." The nearest to a real party is the "Socialist" delegation. All told, that group consists of fourteen members; that's one less than before.

M. J. K., DAYTON, O.—It was Brockton, Mass. where Social Democratic members of the municipal government voted away telephone franchises, and the Social Democratic Mayor abstained from vetoing the act.

D. B. D., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—The passages you mark in Mr. Herbert N. Casson's book "Red Light" are purely literature or phrases, they are not built upon sociologic knowledge.

"To imagine that we can't go into politics unless we have our own party is as foolish as to assert that we can't go to Europe unless we have our own steamer" is an expression in the book that proceeds from crass ignorance of that socio-biologic formation known as a "political party." When one lands in Europe he leaves the steamer behind; it is no part of him, and it enters in no way into what one does when he lands. Not so with a Party. Even if it disband after having conquered power, it appears transmuted in the very acts of its successful candidates. As well might one say that "to imagine that one can't be born without he has his own parents is as foolish as to assert that he cannot go to Europe unless he had his own steamer." No one who knows anything about the human frame would be guilty of such a foolish expression. Mr. Casson is a barker for the old parties.

The other points next week.

R. McD., CLEVELAND, O.—1. Father McGlynn was excommunicated, in appearence, because he believed in the Single Tax and refused to recant and go to Rome. In fact, he was excommunicated because he disobeyed the orders of his superiors to take no part in the so-called Henry George movement of 1886. The Roman Catholic hierarchy is, above all, an army of strict discipline; insubordination is quickly punished.

2. The editorial "S. D. and S. T." in the WEEKLY of last February 16, explains in detail why it was that the Single Tax created alarm among the capitalists. It mouthed revolutionary phrases, notwithstanding it is an arch capitalist scheme.

3. Consequently the Single Tax could not affect the church one way or another. It left things just as it found them, with the poor in existence and to be taken care of by charity.

Further questions next week.

J. W. W., MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Yes, sir. The Philip Bauer who led the Kangaroo assault on the Party premises on the night of July 10, and got his face tatooed for his pains, is the same Philip Bauer of the Bricklayers' and Masons' Union who visited your city on one of the alleged "Union missions" described by "Bricklayer" in his letter.

N. W. C., YONKERS, N. Y.—Come now, if that is all that disgusts you with the Kangaroos, you had better stay with them. Why should not Millerand accept a decoration from the Czar, if your folks can accept moneys from Coler, Hearst, Carnegie, etc.?

J. B., BUTTE, MONT.—More than seven years ago it was clear that your Senator Clark had a whole lot of Labor Fakirs on his pension list. If you hunt up the old files of this paper you will find many a comment along that line, suggested by the frequent appearance in the pure and simple Union organs of articles booming that Clark as a paragon of goodness, taste for art, and, above all, of weath and generosity.

"STUDENT," LOS ANGELES, CAL.—The division of labor is not of the essence of "commodity;" nor is it necessary either to produce a commodity, or give it "social character." The social character of a commodity grows in the measure that co-operative labor is requisite to its production; and this is predicated upon the size or nature, or perfection, of the tool used in its production. Of course, the higher developed the tool and the technique, the more extensive is the co-operation of labor, and proportionally grows the "social character" of a commodity. Increased co-operation leads direct to the division and subdivision of labor, and that reacts back and carries co-operation itself further.

Next week next question.

J. J. W., ALBANY, N. Y.—The only danger lies in the too intense enjoyment of the situation. The Socialist Labor Party man should control his joy. Just keep cool, Labor and wait. We got them on the run.

D. L. S., WORCESTER, MASS.—Easily explained. The reason why the "Volkszeitung" reporters and Editors dare not attack the German yellow papers is that they know their own is a foot-in-the-grave paper; it may go under any time; and then they want to be able to get a job on one of the "yellows." Then also, in that camp they are like swine rending one another for a chance to get their snouts in the "Volkszeitung" swill. The swine that now have their snouts in, know they may be displaced any moment by some intrigue. Consequently, they can't afford to hostilize the yellows; they may any time be in need of a job there. That's the explanation. Many a one-time reporter on the "Volkszeitung" is now on a German capitalist paper; and the Editors themselves off and on "turn an honest penny" by contributing to the capitalist organs.

L. M. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—The $100, put out on interest by a man, would, to-day, form part of "capital," provided only the lender can get enough hundred dollars together so as to enable him to compete successfully. If not, the $100 are not capital, proper. Capital, proper implies a sufficience of the means of production, or the wherewithal to get them, that will enable a man to hold his own successfully. Consequently, the lender, if that $100 is all he has, is himself no capitalist. He can't live on its interest alone. That may help him some, but he must work besides. He is no capitalist, he is a middle class man.

Other questions next time.

J. B. L., TOLEDO, O.—Granting, for the sake of argument, that Debs' vote in this State was a Socialist vote, your argument is wrong that he polled the highest Socialist vote in this State. The Socialist Labor Party did that. It beat his vote by 893. The S. L. P. candidate for Governor, Corregan, polled 13,762 votes, and Master Debs, 12,869.

G. O., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—1. Partly answered above.

2. Your arithmetic is faulty. Would you say 151 coyotes + 12 stallions make 163 stallions? Guess not! No more do 97,024 Debs votes + 34,191 Socialist Labor Party votes make 131,215 Socialist votes.

J. T. SYRACUSE, N. Y.—The reason you can not understand why, seeing that all commodities, including labor-power, are bought at their exchange value, a capitalist who has put in $100 in production can take out, when he sells his product, $110—i. e., $10 more, is that you did not pay due attention to a certain passage that precedes that one. That passage is the one in which Marx explains the respect in which labor-power has use-value. All commodities have two values: one is their exchange-value, determinable by the amount of necessary social labor crystallized in their production; the other is their utility. Thus, the exchange value of a coat may be $5; its use-value, however, is something apart from that: its use-value lies, say, in its quality to give warmth; a loaf of bread may have for its exchange value 5 cents; its use-value, however, is not measurable in money; its use value consists in its quality to still hunger. So, likewise, has the commodity labor-power both an exchange and a use-value. Its exchange value depends upon the same condition on which depends the exchange value of a coat and a loaf; its use-value, however, that which gives it utility and character—the same as heat with the coat, or food with the loaf—is that IT YIELDS MORE WEALTH THAN ITS EXCHANGE-VALUE AMOUNTS TO, more than it costs. The coat's use-value is to give heat; the loaf's to still hunger; labor power's to yield, secrete more wealth. This point Marx claims expressly as his discovery, and by it only is explained the phenomenon of the capitalist's buying and selling at the exchange value, and yet having more at the sale than he had at the purchase. That difference is the surplus value, which capitalism robs the workingman of.

It needs close thinking to understand this. Try it and you will "see."

H. S., ELIZABETH, N. J.—You evidently are ill informed. In the first place, there was no "breach with the Germans." The breach was with the "Volkszeitung" Germans,—a pack of degenerates, who are a libel on the German; the decent Germans like yourself, are with the S. L. P., or will be.

In the second place, there was no "bot-headed impatience" on the part of the S. L. P. When the "Volkszeitung" pack of fossils claimed, because they were Germans, to know Socialism to the exclusion of everybody else; and when, on top of such idiotic superstition, they were caught red-handed in corrupt and reactionary treason, not "hot-headed impatience," but manly indignation called a halt, and kicked the crew out into the open.

H. A. G., PITTSBURG, PA.—Matter received. Will receive careful attention.

G. B., CLEVELAND, O.—Does not the editorial "What It All Portends" contain passages that answer your question? Read it carefully.

J. D., ANALOMINK, PA.—1. The address of "Le Socialiste" is: "6 Rue Halle, Paris, France."

2. Communicate with Val Remmel, Secretary State Committee, S. L. P., Pittsburg, Pa.

H. S. A., LINCOLN, NEB.—The article will be used.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Four copies of "THE PEOPLE," not "The Bogus," are wanted of August 20, 1899, (Vol. IX., No. 21.) Who has any to spare?

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—F. J. Darch, Secretary, 119 Dundas street, Market square, London, Ontario.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY—2-6 New Reade street. (The Party's literary agency.)

NOTICE.—For technical reasons, no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office y Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

National Executive Committee.

Regular meeting held on March 22, at DAILY PEOPLE Building, 2 to 6 New Reade street, New York, with John T. Keveney in the chair. Receipts for week ending March 16, $22.70; expenditures, $19.97. Report received from the "Arbeiter-Zeitung," the party's official organ in the German language, stating that its circulation is growing rapidly, and expressing satisfaction with the addition to the paper of the Press Committee.

From Battle Creek, Mich., received the report of agitation work of National Organizer J. R. Pepin, as well as the future dates and places of meetings.

Communications received from Seattle, Wash., in relation to circuit matters and local affairs.

Secretary of Illinois State Committee sends financial report of the middle west circuit. Secretary of Colorado State Committee sends a communication in reference to bylaws.

A letter received from E. T. Kingsley, expelled by Section Seattle, Wash., finding fault with exposure of him in the published minutes of the National Executive Committee meeting of Feb. 22. Communication tabled.

Charters granted to new sections at New Bedford, Mass., and Henning, Ottertail County, Ind., latter granted on March 8, but omitted in the published minutes. Also a duplicate charter to Section Somerville, Mass.

JULIUS HAMMER,
Recording Secretary.

General Committee Meeting.

General Committee, Section New York, Socialist Labor Party, met at the Daily People Building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan, on Saturday, March 3. Chairman, Joseph Sheurer; vice chairman, A. Levine. Eight new members were admitted. Two new delegates were seated. The organizer reported the organization of the Eighth Assembly District, Manhattan.

M. Meyers, George Pandorff and H. Schoenfeld were expelled for scabbing in the Davis cigar shop.

On the roof garden entertainment of June 3, 1900, the entertainment committee reported recepts of $479.04 and expenses of $270.95; balance, $208.07.

It was decided to organize a May day conference on Saturday March 30, 1901, at the Daily People Building, to arrange a mass meeting in Cooper Union. Subdivisions were instructed to send two delegates each. Adjournment followed.

A. C. KIHN, Secretary.

Lynn Mass.

Morocco Glazers, Local 269, S. T. & L. A., held a regular meeting Tuesday, Mar. 20, at their hall, corner of Market and Monroe streets. It was voted to take up a collection for the benefit of the shoe strikers in Brooklyn. It was also voted to have Comrade Michael Berry, of Haverhill, at a mass meeting for the benefit of the Glazers, April 2, to explain and enlighten on different subjects, such as trade unionism and Socialism; to have a debate with any of the pure and simplers who would like to debate with him. We would like to see all glazers attend this meeting.

LOUIS CORDES,
Corresponding Sec.
Local 269, S. T. & L. A., Lynn, Mass.

Boston Take Notice!

District Alliance No. 19, S.T. & L.A. at its meeting, held March 17, accepted the report of committee to investigate the S. T. & L. A. printers' label in some shops in Boston. The committee find that they are not entitled to the use of same, and the Secretary of the District was instructed to have notice to that effect published in the Daily People, and also to notify Section Boston of action taken.

MICHAEL CROTTY, Secy. D.A. 19,
4 Tyler's Court.
Lynn, Mass. March 19.

Springfield, Ill.

Section Springfield, S. L. P., has placed John A. Muehlhousen in nomination as its candidate for mayor at the coming spring election.

The resolutions endorse the political and economic tactics of the Party. The municipal platform declares that, if elected to office, the S. L. P. candidates will do their utmost with the powers at their command to better the condition of the working class.

Connecticut Sections.

Don't forget that March 30 is near at hand. All comrades should do their utmost to raise what money they can with the means furnished them by the State Committee for the purpose of putting an organizer in the field throughout the State.

Organizers of sections are requested to forward all monies received to Timothy Sullivan, 60 George street, New Haven, Conn., before March 30.

STATE AGITATION COMMITTEE.

TO THE PROGRESSI... TRADE & LABOR ORGANIZATIONS AND ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS OF THE S. L. P.:

Greeting:—At the last meeting of the General Committee of Section New York it was decided to call a conference of Progressive trade and labor organizations to be held on Saturday, March 30th, 8 p. m., at the DAILY PEOPLE Building for the purpose of making arrangements to celebrate International Labor Day on May 1st. You are therefore requested to send two delegates to the above conference and please see to it that they are provided with credentials.

For the General Committee,
L. ABELSON, Organizer.

LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE

By Socialist Labor Party Candidate of Tisbury, Mass.

To the Members of the Socialist Labor Party and to All Wage-Workers of the Town of Tisbury, Greeting:

There are few honest citizens but believe that the administration of affairs by old party politicians in the interest of the capitalist class is detrimental to the welfare of the working class.

I take my stand as a candidate of the Socialist Labor Party upon the principle that in present day socety there are but two classes—the capitalist class, which owns the means by which society must live, and the working class, which must use these means (machinery of production) or starve. Between these two classes there is an irrepressible conflict for the control of the production which the working class alone creates.

The Socialist Labor Party holds that this conflict can never cease; that there can be no "community of interest" between capital and labor; that not until the working class owns and controls the machinery of production can there be peace in the industrial world and in society at large. The capitalist class must be overthrown before this can be accomplished.

This party further holds that as the interests of the working class are directly opposed to those of the capitalist class, no political measure advocated by the capitalist parties can ever be of benefit to the working class.

The workingmen of this town are continually being fooled by such cries as "No politics in town affairs!" "Vote for the best man!" "Vote to reduce taxes!" and the like. From your experience in the past it is needless to say that the triumph of any of these "issues" has never benefited the working class one iota.

I am proud to say that the party upon whose platform I stand is devoted solely to the interests of the working class, and, if elected to office, I will do my utmost to carry out the provisions of that platform. I pledge that if elected my every act will be dictated by the interests of the working class, and that class alone.

In accordance with the usage of the Socialist Labor Party, I have filed my resignation so that in case it elected to office, I fail to carry out the provisions of the Party platform, I can be at once recalled from office.

To the working class and all other honest citizens I would say that, if you would serve your interests, vote for the Socialist Labor Party.

ELLIOT C. HARDING.
Vineyard Haven, Mass., March 22.

S. L. P. & S. T. & L. A. Secretaries Take Notice.

Secretaries of S. L. P. Sections and of local and district alliances connected with the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, are requested to communicate matters of industrial interest, such as reports of strikes, boycotts, lockouts, etc., to the DAILY PEOPLE.

Reports of meetings should be sent in at the earliest possible moment and reports of other matters at stated intervals.

Haverhill Fund.

Previously acknowledged	$26.00
Peter Fiebieger, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1.00
F. Serrer, New Haven, Conn.	.30
Gottfrid Gostafson, Everett, Wash	.25
M. D. Fitzgerald, Lynn, Mass.	25
Two Lynn comrades through M. T. Berry	1.00
Total amount to date	$28.80

JAMES F. DAILEY.
Treasurer of Section Haverhill, S. L. P.,
121 Merrimac street, Haverhill, Mass.

Rubach Fund.

Previously acknowledged	$43.60
Section Yonkers, N. Y.	2.00
Mixed Local, No. 337, S. T. & L. A., Schenectady N. Y., per M. Stern	5.00
Section Troy, N. Y., per T. Devane	1.85
Total	$52.45

L. ABELSON, Organizer.
2 to 6 New Reade street, New York.

Notice.

Assembly district organizations of Section New York, Socialist Labor Party, and others who have received tickets for the DAILY PEOPLE Festival held last Sunday at Grand Central Palace are requested to turn in to the undersigned as soon as possible all monies received from the sale of tickets.

F. MACHAUER, Treasurer,
2 to 6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

May Day Edition of "Il Proletario.

"Il Proletario," the Party's official organ in the Italian language, will issue an eight-paged edition on the first of May. It will be excellent material for agitation among the Italian workers.

Ten copies or under, 1 cent per copy.

One hundred copies, 75 cents.

Address orders to "Il Proletario, 208 Bleecker street, New York.

Wilmerding, Pa.

You are respectfully invited to attend the lecture course on "Economics," given under the auspices of Wilmerding Branch, S. L. P., Bank Hall, Wilmerding, commencing Sunday, March 24, at 3 o'clock p. m. Lectures:

Sunday, March 31.—Thomas Lawry.
Sunday, April 28.—J. R. Root.

New Jersey State Committee.

A special meeting of the New Jersey State Executive Committee will be held at 78 Springfield avenue, Newark on Thursday, March 28th at 8 p. m. All members take notice.

LOUIS COHEN, Soc'y.

PITTSBURG, PA., ATTENTION!

Schedule of Agitation Meetings Arranged by the Section.

The agitation committee has arranged for this series of lectures to be delivered at our headquarters, 431 Smithfield street, Pittsburg, Pa.:

Sunday, March 31.—Wm. J. Eberle, Subject: "The Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance."

Sunday, April 7.—Geo. A. Brown, Subject: "Methods and Tactics."

Sunday, April 14.—H. A. Goff Sr., Subject: "The Corruption of the Capitalist Parties."

Sunday, April 21.—John F. Taylor, Subject: "The Socialist Labor Party."

JAS. N CONNELL,
JOHN F. TAYLOR,
S. SCHULBERG.
Agitation Committee.

"Daily People" General Fund.

Varnishers' Educational Club, N. Y.	$5.00
F. Serrer, New Haven, Conn.	.50
A. L. Boland, Troy, N. Y.	.30
Section Salt Lake City, Utah	7.00
A bet, 30th As. Dis., N. Y.	.50
Section Cleveland, Ohio	8.00
Jas. Matthews, Collinsville, O.	1.00
Total	22.40
Previously Acknowledged	$15,679.33
Grand Total	$15,701.73

HENRY KUHN, Fin. Sec'y-Treas.,
Daily People Committee.

Daily People General Fund.

Harriet A. Loring, Brooklyn, N. Y.	2.00
John H. Juergens, Canton, Ohio	.50
Elizabeth Juergens, Canton, Ohio	.50
Anna Pullam, Canton, Ohio	.50
Section Essex County, N. J., sale of bicycle	6.90
R. McDonald, Glasgow, Scotland	1.00
F. Kochendorfer, Albany, N.Y.	2.00
Section New York, sale of cigars	2.50
E. L. Lake, Schenectady, N.Y	1.00
Peter C. Jepsen, Schenectady, N. Y.	.50
Henry Eisenach, Schnectady, N. Y.	.50
18th A. D., New York, per Owen Diamond	4.00
Total	$21.90
Previously acknowledged	$15,701.73
Grand total	$15,723.63

NOTE.—In the last acknowledgment but one, a typographical error crept in. There were receipted under the heading "Arroyo Grande Socialists," $3. This should have been $1. On the other hand, $3 should have been acknowledged from Geo. F. Spettel, St. Paul, Minn. But the total given in that issue ($43.25) was correct.

HENRY KUHN,
Financial Secretary-Treasurer, Daily People Committee.

Cleveland, Ohio.

This will be the last week of the municipal campaign in Cleveland, the election occurring on Monday, April 1. The following meetings have been arranged by Section Cleveland, S. L. P., for this week. Wednesday, March 27, Novotny's Hall, 89 Ham street; Schleimer's Hall, 1359 Superior street; Thursday, March 28, Finkbeiner's Hall, Starkweather and Pelton avenues; Friday, March 29, Stocke's Hall, 1733 St. Clair street. Comrade C. H. Corregan of Syracuse and local speakers will address the meetings.

Pepin's Dates.

John R. Pepin, the organizer for the agitation circuit of the Middle West, is now in the State of Michigan and his dates will be as follows:

Bay City and vicinity, March 25 to April 1.
Grand Rapids, April 2-o.
Holland, April 7.
Muskegon, April 8 and 9.
Grand Rapids, April 2-6.
Milwaukee, Wis., April 11 and 12.

Hartford, Conn.

Section Hartford, S. L. P., has made arrangements for a free lecture to be held on Sunday, March 31, in S. L. P. Hall, at 8 p. m. Good speakers will address the meeting on "The Class Struggle." Every reader of the DAILY PEOPLE ought not only to be present himself, but also to bring his friends along.

M. LECHNER.
Organizer.

Somerville, Mass.

A lecture will be given under the auspices of Section Somerville, Socialist Labor Party, in Liberty Hall, Hill Building, Union Square, Sunday evening, March 31, at 8 o'clock. Subject: "Who Pays the Taxes?" Speaker, James A. Bresnahan of Boston. Doors open at 7.30 o'clock p. m. Admission free. Free discussion.

Erie Pa., Attention.

Section Erie will hold its regular business meeting Friday evening, April 5 at Nickel Plate Hall, corner 20th and Peach streets. Every member of the section is requested to be presnt at same as no excuse can be acceptd and some important business will be transacted. All readers of this paper are also invited to attend the meetings of the section, and thereby get in close rtouch with each other. Come one and all and without fail.

F. SPITTEL, Secretary.

10th & 14th Assembly Districts.

Trades Unionism will be the subject on which Arthur Keep will speak at Socialist Labor Party headquarters, south-west corner Eleventh street and First avenue, Tuesday, April 2, 8 p. m. No workingman should fail to attend this meeting.

THE DAILY PEOPLE.

The attention of all workingmen is called to the *Daily People*. It was established on July 1, 1900, by the Socialist Labor Party. Since then it has been doing valiant battle for the working class and the Socialist Republic.

THE DAILY PEOPLE IS THE ONLY ENGLISH SOCIALIST DAILY PAPER IN THE WORLD. ● ● ● ●

It is the property of the Socialist Labor Party, and is the organ of the militant working class of America. It is

OWNED BY WORKINGMEN.
EDITED BY WORKINGMEN.
SUPPORTED BY WORKINGMEN.

The mission of the *Daily People* is to educate the working class in the principles of Socialism to that point where they will march to the ballot box as a class, annihilate the capitalist system of production, with its idle capitalist class on the one hand and its starving working class on the other, and proclaim

THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC,

a republic in which those who wish to live by their own labor shall have abundant opportunity to live, while those who wish to live on the labor of others, as the capitalists and their parasites live to-day, shall be given the same option the capitalists now give the working class—the option to

GO TO WORK OR STARVE.

Every workingman and all other honest citizens should read the *Daily People*. Capitalism is tottering to its grave. The banner of the Social Revolution is already unfurled. The forces of Capitalism and the forces of Socialism are lining up, and when the time comes for the

FINAL TEST OF STRENGTH,

the working class must be educated, organized, and disciplined. Educated, organized, and disciplined, nothing can keep them from victory. The *Daily People* is this educating, organizing, and disciplining force. Every workingman and all other honest citizens should read it.

Subscription price—One year, $3.50; six months, $2; three months, $1; one month, 40 cents. Sample copies free.

THE DAILY PEOPLE,
Nos. 2 to 6 New Reade Street, New York City

Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund

The rule of stupid despotism, that has of late years prevailed in the conduct of the affairs of the above society, has prompted a number of its members to come together and place in the field a ticket for the election of National Officers that is to come off in the April meetings of the various branches of the organization.

The conduct of the administration can best be designated by saying that it has been Kangarooism gone stark mad. The utter disregard on the part of the Stahl ring that controls the organization at present for even the most fundamental principles of organization at present for even the most fundamental principles of organization and of common decency, their relentless persecution of all members and branches that dared to maintain an attitude in keeping with the very lines upon which that organization was originally founded, has made it imperative that an effort be made to oust the brazen usurpers. For this purpose, we have this ticket in the field and urge that an energetic campaign be inaugurated to rid the society of the autocratic clique that now runs it and will eventually run it into the ground if not checked in time.

Every step that has been taken, every amendment to the constitution, the jugglery that has been carried on with the incorporation of the society, the expulsion of members and of branches because they were members of and sympathized with the Socialist Labor Party, thereby entangling the society in a veritable net of lawsuits out of which it can be extricated only at tremendous cost, all this mad headlong career of the administration had but one purpose—to fasten its rule upon the society forever.

An end must be made of this, if the organization is to be preserved and the only way to do it is to overthrow the perpetrators of all these misdeeds and elect in their places men who will administer the affairs of the society in accord with its declared principles.

THE TICKET: NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

For Chairman — Henry Schmidt, of Branch 9, Hoboken, N. J.

For Financial Secretary — Joseph H. Sauter of Branch 152 (Tompkins Square) New York City.

For Treasurer—Karl Zimmerman, of Branch 9 of Hoboken, N. J.

For Recording Secretary—Henry F. Schreck of Branch 9, Hoboken, N. J.

For TRUSTEES—Andrew Bahnsen of Branch 91 (Manhattan), Nw York City; John B. Gross, of Branch 9, Hoboken, N. J.; Ernst Leske of Branch 92, South Newark, N. J.; Fred A. Lohr of Branch 14 (Greenpoint), Brooklyn, N. Y.; Louis P. Weber of Branch 75 (Bushwick), Brooklyn, N. Y.

For CONTROL COMMITTEE—Christian Bahnsen of Br. 91 (Manhattan), New York City; Fritz Brauckmann of Branch 157 (East River), New York City; John A. Morhart of Branch 105 (Greenville), Jersey City, N. J.; Charles Schrafft of Branch 105 (Greenville), Jersey City, N. J.; Harry H. Weiss of Branch 14 (Greenpoint), Brooklyn, N. Y.; Hugo Wuesthoff of Branch 2, Jersey City Heights, N. J.

THE COMMITTEE.

Allegheney County, Pa.

Members of the Socialist Labor Party in Allegheny County and members of D. A. 15 are requested to attended the general meeting Sunday, March 31st at 8 p. m. at 431 Smithfield street, Pittsburg. The best methods of advancing the interest of the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE will come up, besides other very important business. All comrades should attend. These general meetings should be made a success, and the first thing to be done is to attend. Comrades who secured subscribers for the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE. Please prepare a report.

GEO. A. BROWN,
Organizer S. A. Co.
S. SCHULBERG,
Organizer D. A. 15.

A STRIKING CONTRAST.

The Attitudes of the French S. L. P. and the Millerandists in the Coal Strike.

The textile workers of Roubaix belonging to the French S. L. P., have sent to the miners on strike at Monteeau 1,000 francs as a beginning, and assure them of 100 francs every week till the end of the strike.

Meanwhile the French government of which the Kangaroo socialist, Millerand, is Minister of Commerce, holds the miners in a state of siege. These contributions of the textile workers go a long way toward demonstrating the real class-conscious spirit of the French S. L. P. and the class-unconsciousness of the Millerandists. In one there is a solidarity that is beneficial to the cause of the workers, in the other there is a criminal use of the forces of government that is detrimental to Labor's present welfare. In one the Class Struggle is emphasized; in the other it is aborted—suppressed. These facts are all the more emphatic, when it is recollected that the textile workers and the miners are remotely connected with one another in the character of their respective occupations and in the distances separating their respective localities. They recognize one another, however, as class-conscious workmen, and act accordingly, thanks to their affiliation with the French Socialist Labor Party.

To Propagate "Socialism."

The Social Democratic organization of the Seventh Assembly district, Kings county, at a meeting on Sunday ordered its Secretary to send a letter to the National Executive Committee of the Social Democratic party, suggesting the selection of a delegation made up of representative from America, Europe, Asia, Africa and Australia to travel around the world spreading the principles of Socialism. This delegation is to travel at the expense of the party and is "to call upon the nations to join it in freeing the laboring masses from the yoke of capitalism and its iniquitous system of wholesale robbery and murder by wage slavery."

The letter suggests that "America should send, if possible, a Socialist descendant from one of our Indian tribes. The representative of Europe should be an Aryan, the ablest man to be found among our English, German, French, Italian, Spanish, Russian or other European comrades, a linguist speaking three or more of our modern languages. The representative of Asia might be a Japanese, Chinaman, Filipino, or any other descendant from some of the Asiatic nations, while the delegate from Africa should be a full-blooded negro and the one from Australia a Maori."

Every Workingman Should Have a Portrait of

Karl Marx

the man who made Socialism a Science, and who first marshaled the forces of the Working Class for the overthrow of Capitalism. We have recently published a beautiful

LITHOGRAPHIC PORTRAIT
IN BLACK AND TINT

of the great teacher of Modern Socialism. This portrait is the work of one of the foremost lithographic artists in New York (a member of Local Alliance No. 170, S. T. & L. A.), who contributed his work gratis for the benefit of the Party, thus enabling us to sell the portrait at the low price of

THIRTY CENTS.

Five to ten copies, 20 cents each.
Over ten copies, 15 cents each.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.,
2-6 New Reade St., New York.

NEWS FROM THE FIELD OF LABOR.

The news from the "Field of Labor" during the week ending March 23, was largely taken up with the impending strike of the miners. The invitation to the operators to meet the miners in joint conference was not accepted. The recognition of the miners union was thus denied, leaving the Miners' Union no other resource than to act in accordance with the boastful resolution adopted at their Hazleton, Pa., convention of the preceding week, that is, to strike.

In Shamokin, Pa., in what constitutes the Ninth United Mine Workers' District many collieries have been closed down by the operators. Scarcity of cars is given as the reason. The miners, however, regard this move as an advance gun in the fight of April 1.

Many efforts are being made to avert the conflict of interests outlined. The Board of Trade of Wilkesbarre and Hazleton, representing the middle class of these two places, which are dependent for existence on the mining controlled by the large corporations, have appealed to the miners to avoid the strike "for the recognition of the union, on purely technichal grounds." The miners, in answer, have, with a display of great ignorance of the impotency of these middle class Board of Trades, requested them to direct their appeals to the operators instead.

President Mitchell has also been guilty of similar offense. He has indulged in some ideological nonsense in a letter to the operators that reveals his ignorance and incompetency. Says he: "We feel that consideration for the vast number of men, women and children dependent upon the coal industry for a livlihood should impel you to adopt a conciliatory tone in treating this subject and averting the impending strike."

Ignoring the class struggle, denying the antagonistic interests of capital and labor that have created the coal and iron police and that have made dozens of towns in Pennsylvania the scenes of pitched battles between the militia and the miners, in which "the vast number of men, women and children on the coal industry," received no humane consideration whatever, but were ruthlessly shot down instead. President Michell turns to the class that ordered and directed those battles, and asks them for conciliation!

In the bituminous coal regions, as well as the anthracite regions, strikes are also imminent.

In Pittsburg, Pa., and Massillon, Ohio, the operators have refused to sign the wage-scale presented by the miners. The probable result will be a strike on April 1. In the bituminous regions mining is fast reaching the stage of concentration long since attained in the anthracite regions. It appears from these facts that the operators no longer require the strike as a means of helping along concentration in either region. Able to keep the men in subjection by the introduction of mining machinery and the displacement of labor due to the merging of mines, they don't need the assistance of the fakirs and misleaders any longer, and are preparing to cast them adrift. There being no presidential election at hand, there being an abundant supply in the coal pockets, with summer near, the present opportunity is a favorable one for the operators.

Next to the operators the railroad men occupied the field most conspicuously.

The Jersey Central, the New York Central, the Delaware and Lackawanna, and the Grand Trunk were reported as being threatened with strikes. The grievances involved questions of promotion, new rules with decreased hours, increase of wages, annual passes, and one additional fireman on engines of new type. The men involved are conductors, firemen, switchmen, trainmen, towermen, and telegraphers.

The men on the Jersey Central took a poll on the question of striking, with what result is not known at present. It might be well to recall the fact right here that last January this same road was involved in a similar controversy with its men. It ended, according to the boast of the Sergeants, Arthurs, et. al., in a victory for the men. As was pointed out once before in this column, since the announcement of this victory, judged by the subsequent renewal of the same demands, this statement was a robust lie, perpetrated for the purpose of hiding the weakness of pure and simpledom. This weakness is all the more glaring, when it is further recollected that the matters in dispute have been discussed by the railroad officials and the labor fakirs for the past two and one-quarter years. Unable to do anything, the labor fakirs have frittered away the mens time and money, with the result that the men are no nearer a settlement in the end than in the beginning; while their grievances are growing more unbearable.

The furnace men in the Mahoning and Shenango Valleys have decided to strike for a so-called "increase" of ten per cent, which like so many demands for an "increase" nowadays, is simply a demand for the restoration of old wages, the men having been compelled to accept a reduction of that amount on the first of January last. Another strike was threatened by the lake firemen.

The new strikes of the week occurred on a new line in Portsmouth, Va., among the lathers of Brooklyn, the miners in Summit, Pa., the cement workers of Glen Falls, N. Y., the building trades at Wm. K. Vanderbilt's "Idle Hour" at Sayville, L. I., and among the building trades in Hudson County, N. J., wherever the material of the Barnes Manufacturing Company is used. These strikes involve increase of wages, the employment of non-union men and the increase of daily working hours.

Of old strikes, those of the silk-weavers at Scranton, Pa., and Paterson, N. J., the New East River Bridge painters, and the plasterers at Buffalo, still continue. In Scranton one mill compromised with the silk workers. It was thought this would close the entire matter, as the other mills would follow the example thus set; but no such result occurred.

NEWS FROM THE FIELD OF CAPITAL.

The news from the Field of Capital during the week ending Saturday, March 23, gave additional weight to the contention so often made herein that concentration is continually growing and that the competition which it is said to engender does not exist in fact.

The steel combine as was intimated the previous week absorbed the ore producing properties of the Rockefeller interests on Lake Superior. These properties were owned by a corporation named the Lake Superior Consolidated Iron Mines, with a capital of $30,000,000 and a bonded indebtedness of $5,995,000. The absorption includes the acquisition of a large fleet of lake steamers and gives the United States Steel Corporation a practical monopoly of the Lake carrying trade.

As a result of this absorption, the United States Steel Corporation has increased its capitalization by an additional $100,000,000. This sum will cover the purchase price of the Lake Superior properties referred to, and other properties which the combine is at present negotiating for. It is believed that one of the properties is the American Bridge Company or the Bridge Trust. To make this company a part of the billion dollar steel combine has been one of the pet aims of J. Pierpont Morgan.

The United States Steel Corporation also absorbed the American Sheet Mill of Carnegie, Pennsylvania. It will take possession April 1st. And so this gigantic corporation continues the work of concentration.

It was pointed out in our last issue that since the steel combine has come into existence, there have been two other iron and steel combination of vast dimensions. During the past week another combination was recorded that evidently owes its origin to the pressure of the concentration going on in that industry.

The American Steel Foundry Company, the Schlickle, Harrison and Howard Iron Company and the Scullin, Gallagher Iron and Steel Company of the same city and the Pullman Company, Chicago. It is not quiet clear whether or not all these companies formed one organization or two.

Their interests are mutual, and it is, therefore, likely that they continued into one "community of interests."

Attention has also been called from time to time of the immense consolidation going on in the mining industry in both the bituminous and anthracite regions. This past week it was announced in this column that a consolidation had been affected of the coal mining companies of Illinois. The consolidation will be controlled by a set of officers from a central headquarters and will involve an investment of $75,000,000. As this country is making a strenuous bid for the foreign coal trade it is likely that further considerations will be in order, and the successful methods of the billion dollar's steel combine will be copied as far as practicable.

The railroads continue the work of consolidation. The Hill-Morgan Syndicate secured control of the Burlington Road. The St. Paul purchased the Milwakee and Lake Superior Railroad. The Memphis and 'Frisco Railroad secured control of the Deckerville, Osceola and Southern Railroad; while J. Pierpont Morgan secured control of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad in the interests of the Southern Railroad. The price paid was $5,000,000.

The railroads in distant British Columbia have also affected consolidations of great value to them. The Whitepass and Yukon Railroad have taken over the properties of the Canadian Development Company. This will place the railroad company in possession of all the waterways of the interior.

During the week the rival newspaper manufacturing companies, the International Paper Company and the Great Northern paper company negotiated for a settlement of the differences and the concluding of a harmonius agreement between them. Thus ends the story of a competition that was to burst the "newspaper trust."

It was also reported that negotiations were under way for a consolidation of the American Cereal Company, the latter was organized and backed by the Diamond Match Company for the purpose of fighting the former, which is known as the Cereal Trust. At the time, the Great Western was organized there was much ado about "the powerful competion of 'the trust,'" regardless of the fact that the Great Western was the offspring of another, the Match Trust. Thus the concentration - produce - competition idea was duly incorporated last week with a capital of $88,000,000, celebrated the week by absorbing three Boston Tin Can companies. This trust controls ninety per cent. of the output. The Chain Trust also absorbed a plant at Harrisburg, Pa.

Among the new trusts of the week are the Chicago Grain Elevator Trust, composed of companies controlling 75 per cent. of the grain that enters Chicago; A Gulf Oyster Trust, composed of oyster and shrimp companies in New Orleans, Mobile, Bilaxi, Pass Christian, Bay St. Louis and other places on the Gulf Coast from the Florida to the Texas line; an Ohio Vapor Stove Trust, consisting of consolidated companies, with a capital of $6,000,000.

So concentration goes on its way, leaving no hope for those who would go back to an industrial condition to which there is no return; i. e., to competition. There is no turning back. The logic of events drives us forward to Socialism. That is the solution.

TYPEWRITING.

Agreements, notices of meetings, constitutions and all kinds of typewriting done at the shortest possible notice.

K. PRYOR,
Daily People Building. 2-6 NEW READE ST.